

# ADDENDUM

1936

TO THE

# BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA

1932

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF  
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION  
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

PURSUANT TO THE ACTS  
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AND XXV & XXVI VICTORIA CAP XCI (1862)



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## NOTICE

By Section 2 of the Medical Council Act, 1862, the exclusive right of publishing, printing, and selling the British Pharmacopœia is vested in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom

The British Pharmacopœia, 1932 superseded previous issues of the British Pharmacopœia, being for all purposes deemed to be substituted for such previous issues

This Addendum alters and amends the British Pharmacopœia, 1932 The General Notices and Appendices included in the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, apply to all matter contained in this Addendum, unless the contrary is specifically stated

The Monographs of this Addendum have the same authority as that of the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, to which they are additional, or as that hitherto possessed by Monographs which they now replace Monographs of the British Pharmacopœia 1932, which are amended by this Addendum have, as amended the same authority as that hitherto possessed by the Monographs before emanation.

# PREFACE

## TO THE ADDENDUM 1936

## TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1932

SECTION 54 of the Medical Act 1858 provides that the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom shall cause to be published under their direction a Book containing a list of medicines and compounds and the manner of preparing them together with the true weights and measures by which they are to be prepared and mixed and containing such other matter and things relating thereto as the General Council shall think fit to be called The British Pharmacopœia and the General Council shall cause to be altered amended and republished such Pharmacopœia as often as they shall deem it necessary.

The term of office of the British Pharmacopœia Commission which prepared under the general direction of the Council acting through the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Council the sixth British Pharmacopœia which was published in 1932 expired on the 30th September 1933 and the Commission was reconstituted with effect from the 1st October, 1933 as follows —

A P BEDDARD M D (*Chairman*)

R R BENNETT B Sc  
O L V S DE WESSELOW  
D M  
J A GUNN M D

P HARTLEY C B E M C, D Sc  
B F HOWARD  
D HUNTER M D  
T TICKLE B Sc

The Sub Committee on the British Pharmacopœia of the Committee of Civil Research of which Lord Macmillan was Chairman, recommended, in the paragraphs of their

Report (Cmd 3101 of 1928) which relate to the period of publication of the Pharmacopœia, that ten years should be regarded as a reasonable interval between successive issues, and that suitable provision should be made during these decennial intervals for supplementing the current issue by the publication of Addenda to the Pharmacopœia.

The present Addendum, 1936, to the British Pharmacopœia 1932, is the first Addendum to the sixth British Pharmacopœia published in accordance with the recommendations of the Sub Committee. It has been prepared by the British Pharmacopœia Commission and approved by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Council in the discharge of the duty entrusted to them by the Standing Orders of the Council to deal with all matters relating to the preparation and publication of the British Pharmacopœia.

The Addendum 1936, alters and amends the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, by the deletion of one article, by the addition of certain articles and preparations, and by the variation, in the light of knowledge which has since become available, of the monographs relating to other articles and preparations.

The Pharmacopœia Committee of the Council, in a Report made by it to the Council in accordance with the Standing Orders, has conveyed to the Council a cordial expression of its appreciation of the close and sustained labours which have been devoted to the important task of preparing the Addendum, primarily by the Chairman and Members of the British Pharmacopœia Commission, with their Secretary, Mr C H Hampshire, M.B., B.Sc., and also by the numerous persons and bodies, both in this country and abroad, by whose collaboration that task has been facilitated in the various particulars specified in the Introduction to the Addendum.

THE  
BRITISH  
PHARMACOPŒIA COMMISSION  
1933-1936

*Chairman* A P BEDDARD, M D, Consulting Physician  
to Guy's Hospital

R R BENNETT, B Sc, Chairman of the British Pharma-  
ceutical Conference, 1928 and 1929

O L V S DE WESSELOW, D M, Professor of Medicine  
in the University of London

J A GUYN, M D, Professor of Pharmacology in the  
University of Oxford

P HARTLEY, C B L, M C, D Sc, Director of Biological  
Standards, the National Institute for Medical Re-  
search, Hampstead

B F HOWARD, Vice President of the Institute of Chem-  
istry, 1930-1933

D HUNTER, M D, Physician with charge of Out Patients  
to the London Hospital

T TICKLE, B Sc, Public Analyst to the County of Devon

*Secretary* : C. H. HAMPSHIRE, M B, B Sc.

# INTRODUCTION

IN the introduction to the British Pharmacopœia 1932 the suggestion was made that in order to keep the Pharmacopœia more continuously in alignment with the advances in therapeutics and the ancillary Sciences it might be found expedient to issue from time to time a supplement to the Pharmacopœia. It is in accordance with this anticipation that the present Addendum to the Pharmacopœia has been prepared.

After the publication of the sixth British Pharmacopœia in September, 1932, the Commission (1928-33) which had prepared that Pharmacopœia remained in office for a further year in order to collect and consider the comments made upon its work.

In October, 1933 the present Pharmacopœia Commission (1933-36) was appointed and after consideration of the various possible ways of keeping the Pharmacopœia abreast of the requirements it is intended to meet decided that this could best be attained by the issue of an Addendum, which would be published as nearly as possible four years after the issue of the British Pharmacopœia, 1932.

The Commission appointed the following Sub Committees to assist —

1 CLINICAL COMMITTEE—O L V S de Weeselow (Chairman), D Hunter (Vice Chairman), T Anwyl Davies, L S T Burrell, A W Bourne, E Rock Carling, F R Fraser, A M H Gray, C F Hadfield, P H Manson Bahr, R Foster Moore, B T Parsons Smith, J A Ryle, J Forest Smith, E Sprawson, L J Witts

2 PHARMACOLOGY COMMITTEE—J A Gunn (Chairman),  
J H Burn, A J Clark, Sir H H Dale, W J Dilling  
J W Trevan

3 BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS COMMITTEE—P Hartley  
(Chairman) Sub Committees—

A *Serological and Bacteriological Products*—V D Allison  
son A Fleming R A O'Brien G F Petrie,  
W D H Stevenson

B *Sterile Solutions*—V D Allison F H Carr, C E  
Coulthard, H Davis, N Evers R A O'Brien

C *Accuracy of Biological Assays*—J H Burn Miss  
K H Coward J H Gaddum J O Irwin, G F  
Petrie, J W Trevan

4 PHARMACY AND PHARMACOGNOSY COMMITTEE—R R  
Bennett (Chairman) Sub Committees—

A *Crude Drugs*—H Deane, F N Howes H O Meek,  
J Small, T E Wallis

B *Extracts, Liquid Extracts and Tinctures*—H Berry,  
H Davis, F W Gamble T Wilson

C *Waters, Infusions, Solutions, Spirits and Syrups*—  
A J Jones, H B Mackie A R Melhuish, A L  
Taylor

D *Ointments and Miscellaneous Galenicals*—H Brindle,  
B A Bull, E S Peck H Skinner, J Smith

5 GENERAL CHEMISTRY COMMITTEE—B F Howard  
(Chairman) Sub Committees—

A *Alkaloids and Alkaloidal Salts*—T A Henry, H  
King, F L Pyman

B *Organic Chemicals*—F H Carr, A J Ewins,  
H A D Jowett, H King W H Lunnell, A D  
Powell

C *Inorganic Chemicals*—T T Cocking C E Corfield,  
N Evers A J Ewins, J R Nicholls, A D  
Powell

6 PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY COMMITTEE—T Tickle  
(Chairman) Sub Committees —

- A *Essential Oils*—C T Bennett, S W Bradley, T T Cocking C E Sage W H Simmons
- B *Fixed Oils, Fats, Waxes, Resins and Soaps*—E R Bolton, N Evers, J R Nicholls W H Simmons
- C *Assay of Crude Drugs and Galenicals*—T T Cocking, N Evers, W H Linnell, A D Powell P A W Self (deceased)
- D *Tables Weights and Measures*—J R Nicholls, V Stott, R J Trump

## 7 VITAMIN COMMITTEE—D Hunter (Chairman) A L Bacharach, F H Curr Miss H Chick, Miss K H Coward, J C Drummond N Evers Miss E M Hume, Miss H M M Mackay

## 8 EDITORIAL COMMITTEE—A P Beddard (Chairman), J A Gunn D Hunter

In preparing this Addendum the Commission has adhered to the general principles followed in the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, which are set forth in the *Introduction to that volume*.

The Commission has reviewed the drugs which have been introduced or which have come into increased use since the publication of the British Pharmacopœia 1932, and has selected from them for description in this Addendum, those which have now become of sufficient importance in medical practice to require definition in the Pharmacopœia. But in making this selection the Commission has found it necessary to exclude, on account of proprietary monopolies or restrictions, certain drugs which otherwise might have been included.

The Addendum includes—(1) New monographs, or changes in existing monographs, arranged alphabetically under new titles or under titles already in the Pharma-

copœia (2) Additions to, or changes in the appendices of the Pharmacopœia

One monograph of the Pharmacopœia Solution of Irradiated Ergosterol, has been deleted and replaced by one describing a preparation of Calciferol

Four monographs, those dealing with Acriflavine Sterilised Water, Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride and Cod liver Oil, have been rewritten. In the case of Cod liver Oil the changes are important, the antimony trichloride test has been deleted, and minimal requirements for vitamins A and D have been introduced

Three antitoxins and two antibacterial sera are included in the Addendum. In each case the requirements described are in conformity with the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925 and the Regulations made thereunder

Three vitamins are described in the Addendum — Ascorbic Acid, Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (in the form of an Adsorbate), and Calciferol. For the first two of these biological assays are described. The vitamin D content of Calciferol, of the Solution of Calciferol, and of Cod liver Oil is determined by the Biological Assay of Antirachitic Vitamin (Vitamin D) contained in the Appendix XV of the Pharmacopœia as amended by this Addendum

In each of these cases the International Standard and Unit are adopted. Certain other substances for which International Standards and Units are provided, however, have not been included.  $\beta$  Carotene is not described, but its use as the standard for the determination of Vitamin A is adopted

For the assay of vitamin A in Cod liver Oil a biological method, and a spectrophotometric method are described. The latter does not measure the presence of vitamin A directly, but merely shows the presence of some substance having a physical property in common with vitamin A.

This method does not guarantee that any or all of the substance estimated is vitamin A. Therefore the biological assay of vitamin A is to be regarded as decisive.

Similarly International Standards and Units for some of the sex hormones are now available. Rapid advances in the production of allied compounds, having greater therapeutic effects, are however taking place and therefore, in view of the fact that the Pharmacopœial standards must remain unchanged for some years it has not been thought advisable to include these substances.

Since the publication of the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, the supply of the International Standard Digitalis Powder, containing 1 Unit of activity in 0.1 grammes, has been exhausted. There has now been substituted for it a new powder whose strength is such that it contains 1 Unit of activity in 0.08 grammes. The adjustments in the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, necessitated by this change, are made in this Addendum.

The changes in Pharmacopœial monographs are indicated by reference to the pages of the British Pharmacopœia, 1932.

In the course of the work of preparing this Addendum the Pharmacopœia Commission has issued the following reports containing the recommendations made to it by the Sub Committees —

No 9 Collected Reports of Committees on Material Prepared for an Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, February, 1936

No 10 Report of the Sub Committee on the Accuracy of Biological Assays, August, 1936

In Appendix XV of the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, which deals with biological assays, no uniform method of expressing limits of error is followed, and in some instances no limits of error are stated. When the biological methods

to be recognised in this Addendum had been agreed upon the Commission appointed a Sub Committee to determine by modern statistical methods the limits of error of each assay and to advise how they should be expressed. The Sub Committee dealt with the assays of the three vitamins the three antitoxins and the two antibacterial sera described in the Addendum together with that of vitamin D included in the British Pharmacopœia 1932 and amended in the Addendum but no recommendations relating to the other assays of the British Pharmacopœia 1932 were made to the Commission.

A discussion of the data from which these limits have been calculated is published in the Sub Committee's report. The method of expressing the limits of error is explained in the General Notices under the heading Errors of Biological Assay. The limits of error calculated for each method of assay are placed at the end of the description of the method.

In this Addendum some alterations are made in the sterilisation procedures of the British Pharmacopœia 1932. The instructions contained in the British Pharmacopœia 1932 as amended by this Addendum are a compromise between what is ideal from the point of view of the bacteriologist and what is capable of achievement under all conditions of dispensing.

In connection with the work of the Committees the following papers describing research work undertaken at the request of the Commission have appeared —

The Strophanthin of *Strophanthus Emunu* by I. D. Lamb and S. Smith

Sterilisation by Dry Heat at 150° with special reference to Oils by C. E. Coulthard

A Note on the Sterilisation of Oils by R. A. O'Brien and H. J. Parish

- ‘A Note on the Effect of Sterilisation on Solutions of Calcium Chloride’ by C E Coulthard and G F Hall
- ‘A Note on the Sterilisation of Injectio Bismuthi B P’ by C E Coulthard
- ‘The Relative Merits of Maceration and Percolation for the Preparation of Tincture of Digitalis’ by H Berry and H Davis
- ‘The Preparation and Preservation of Morphine Injections’ by H Davis
- ‘An Improved Method for the Estimation of the Essential Oil Content of Drugs’ by T T Cocking and G Middleton

From October 1932 to October 1933 the work of the Research Assistant to the Pharmacopoeia Commission was carried out in the laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the following papers were published —

- ‘The Keeping Properties of Liquor Arsenicalis’ by E M Smelt
- ‘The Keeping Properties of Liquid Extract of Ergot’ by E M Smelt
- ‘Chemical Tests for Strophanthus’ by E M Smelt

The Commission desires to record its thanks to the Pharmaceutical Society for providing the necessary accommodation for these researches

In November, 1933, a laboratory for research on Pharmacopoeial problems was instituted in the building of the General Medical Council, and the following papers from it have been published —

- ‘A Note on the Sulphuric Acid Test for Liquid Paraffin’ by C H Hampshire and G R Page

- ‘Notes on Some Pharmacopœial Tests—I Quinine Ethyl Carbonate, Atropine Sulphate, Potash Alum Aloin, Solution of Cresol with Soap’ by G R Page
- ‘The Determination of Camphor in Galenicals by means of 2 4 Dinitrophenylhydrazine’ by C H Hampshire and G R Page
- ‘The Assay of Strong Ointment of Mercuric Nitrate’ by C H Hampshire and G R Page
- ‘Notes on Some Pharmacopœial Tests—II Chinofon, Codeine, Simple Solution of Iodine, Sodium Phosphate’ by G R Page
- ‘The Chemical Assay of Ergot’ by C H Hampshire and G R Page

In selecting additional substances for description in this Addendum the Commission has received valuable assistance from the Clinical Committee and from the following correspondents —D Evan Bedford, J M H Campbell, G Dovne, H Gardiner Hill Lt Col L W Harrison V E Lloyd, S G MacDonald, C A R Nitch, H S Stannus, Sir J W Thomson Walker

The Commission acknowledges gratefully the help and advice given by the Committees on scientific and technical subjects in the preparation of this Addendum. In addition, valuable assistance on special points has been rendered by many correspondents in particular by G Barr Miss M M O Barrie W J Beardley, Mrs J St J Blake, L Boardman R K Callow, A J Dey, E C Dodds D B Dott, the late H W Dudley, H E Evans, G J W Ferrey, P Hamill, L Harding C R Harrington L J Harris W N Haworth E L Hirst, C R Houseman J G Jackson, C Jensen, T J Johnston, Mrs K Lathbury, F H Lees, G Middleton, A S Parkes, J O Robinson, Miss M

Llewellyn Smith, S Smith S W F Underhill, J Walmsley,  
S S Zilva

The Commission has received much valuable assistance from the Australian Committee on Pharmacopœial Revision from the Canadian Committee on Pharmaceutical Standards from the Committee in India on Pharmacopœial Revision and from the Department of Public Health for the Union of South Africa. The information and comments received from these sources have been of material assistance in the endeavour to adjust the Addendum to the needs of the Empire.

It is the pleasant duty of the Commission to record the active co-operation over a number of years between the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia and the British Pharmacopœia Commission. An interchange of views has taken place on many subjects but perhaps the most fruitful activity has been an effort to harmonise the titles and standards of the two Pharmacopœias. The Commission hopes that this practice having been once begun may be continued with advantage to both books.

The following Government Departments and other bodies have co-operated with the Commission in various ways during the preparation of the Addendum—The Anæsthetics Committee of the Medical Research Council and the Royal Society of Medicine the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers the Board of Customs and Excise the British Disinfectant Manufacturers Association the British Standards Institution the Department of Health of New Zealand the Federation of British Industries the Government Laboratory, the Imperial Institute the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine the London County Council Department of Health the Medical Research Council the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the

National Physical Laboratory, the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and of Ireland and of Northern Ireland, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the White Oils Manufacturers Association.

# BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA 1932

## CORRIGENDA IN THE FIRST ISSUE (SEPTEMBER 1932)

page	line		
xxxi	41	for Erythritols	read Erythrityls
xxxvi	25	for Rubrum	read Rubri
	14	11 for Tests	read Test
	14	11 for , dissolved in "00 millilitres of water	read of a 0.5 per cent v/v solution in water
16	29	for parts	read part
51	24	for 1 gramme boiled with water until all the ammonia has been driven off complies with the limit test for iron	read Boil 1 gramme with water until all the ammonia has been driven off and add 5 millilitres of dilute nitric acid <i>1eT</i> the solution complies with the limit test for iron
52	20	for 2.5 grammes boiled with water until all the ammonia has been driven off complies with the limit test for iron	read Boil 2.5 grammes with water until all the am monia has been driven off and add 5 millilitres of dilute nitric acid <i>FeT</i> the solution complies with the limit test for iron
64	2	after 90 per cent.	insert w/w
57	28	for 0.1660	read 0.01660
63		after line 22	insert The number of Units placed in each container must be sufficient to en sure that the number stated on the label is still present at the end of the period during which the preparation is intended to be used
65	33	for talc	read talc
77	4	for Synonyms	read Synonym
87	13	for determined as	read determined on the alcohol soluble matter from 5 grammes by the method
101	33	for 13	read 1.3
100	18	for 0.02 per cent w/w	read 0.002 per cent w/w

<i>page line</i>		
113 24	<i>after hydroxide</i>	<i>insert</i> , prepared with alcohol (95 per cent).
131 28	<i>for Colchicum Seed</i>	<i>read</i> the colchicum seed being assayed
163 14	<i>after sulphate . . .</i>	<i>insert</i> 40 millilitres of the filtrate represents 16 millilitres of the liquid extract of colchicum being assayed
164 3	<i>after below</i>	<i>insert</i> , commencing with the words 'wash the residue into a separator . . .'
164 14	<i>for Semen</i>	<i>read</i> Cormus
164 15	<i>delete about</i>	
173 38	<i>after per cent</i>	<i>insert</i> v/v
176 33	<i>after per cent</i>	<i>insert</i> v/v
179 17	<i>after per cent</i>	<i>insert</i> v/v
185 30 & 31	<i>delete</i> , as directed under 'Pilula Ferri Carbonatus'	
192 20	<i>delete dilute</i>	<i>read</i> 0 1
192 20	<i>for 1</i>	<i>insert</i> immediately
192 22	<i>after produced</i>	<i>read</i> Yellow Mercuric Oxide
211 5	<i>for Mercuric Oxide</i>	<i>read</i> 2 to 8 mills 30 to 120 minimis.
226 6	<i>for 2 to 4 mills 30 to 60</i> <i>minims.</i>	<i>read</i> alcohol (90 per cent)
265 17	<i>for water</i>	<i>read</i> 1 grain
272 29	<i>for 1 1/3 grains</i>	
274 6	<i>delete Test for Purity</i> <i>This solution satisfies the test for sterility</i>	
297 10	<i>after Oculentum Physostigminæ</i>	<i>insert</i> Synonyms Oculentum Fserinæ
324 18	<i>after when</i>	<i>insert</i> dried
324 19	<i>after hours</i>	<i>insert</i> (limit of solid paraffins)
326 40	<i>for Soft Paraffin white</i>	<i>read</i> White Soft Paraffin
326 41	<i>for Soft Paraffin</i>	<i>read</i> White Soft Paraffin
352 9	<i>for 5</i>	<i>read</i> 50
352 36	<i>before filter</i>	<i>insert</i> previously neutralised to phenolphthalein,
352 36	<i>before alcohol</i>	<i>insert</i> neutralised
375 46	<i>for thirty</i>	<i>read</i> fifty
379 29	<i>after substance</i>	<i>insert</i> ,
381 12	<i>for the ether</i>	<i>read</i> freshly redistilled ether
381 22	<i>for limit</i>	<i>read</i> absence
384 2	<i>for</i> It contains not less than 98 per cent of the pods described below	<i>read</i> It contains not more than 2 per cent of other organic matter
389 10	<i>for 10</i>	<i>read</i> 20
389 23	<i>after grammes</i>	<i>insert</i> , dissolved in 25 millilitres of dilute nitric acid <i>FeT.</i>

page line

301 25 after grammes

insert, dissolved in 15 millilitres of dilute nitric acid  $FeT$ ,

394 18 for 5

read 50

395 17 for 5

read 50

428 21 for 1/120

read 1/130

443 14 after sulphate . . . .

insert 40 millilitres of the filtrate represents 160 millilitres of the tincture of colchicum being assayed

445 11 for temperature

read temperature

450 3 for represent

read represents

461 10 for Tests

read Test

461 after line 18

insert Tests for Purity. Complies with the tests for sterility

468 15 for Tuberculosis

read tuberculosis

468 34 for Tuberculosis

read tuberculosis

470 21 for Soft Paraffin

read White Soft Paraffin

471 8 for Soft Paraffin

read Yellow Soft Paraffin

473 19 for Soft Paraffin, yellow

read Yellow Soft Paraffin

485 29 for extract

read extractive

507 26 for ruthenium oxybromide

read ammoniated ruthenium hydroxychloride,

insert for  $N/2$  28.05 grammes KOH

514 after line 20

read millimetres

530 36 for millimetres

read millimetres

533 last for millimetres

read No 118

539 last for No 118

read N/2

579 27 for N/10

read millimetres

581 2 for millimetres

read 3

581 15 for 5

read biological

616 31 for biological

read millimetres

621 6 for millimetres

read represents

621 7 for represent

read represents

621 10 for represent

read ABNORMAL

635 13 for UNDUE

insert Abnormal Toxicity, Test for Freedom from . . . 635

643 after line 11

read Abnormal

668 49 for Undue

read Abnormal

708 16 for undue

read Abnormal

710 33 for Undue

read Abnormal

711 delete line 1

## ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA, 1932

Acetarsol	Ferr: Subchloridum Citratum
Acidum Ascorbicum	Histaminæ Phosphas Acidus
Antitoxinum Cœdematiens	Injectio Bismuthi Oxychloridum
Antitoxinum Staphylococcicum	Injectio Mersalylis
Antitoxinum Vibriosepticum	Liquor Calciferolis
Argentoproteinum	Liquor Iodi Aquosus
Bismuthi et Soda Tartras	Mersalylum
Bismuthi Oxychloridum	Oleum Iodisatum
Calciferol	Pulvis Vitaminæ B <sub>1</sub>
Calcii Chloridum Hydratum	Serum Antipneumococcicum I
Calcii Gluconas	Serum Antipneumococcicum II
Chiniosonum	Soda Thiosulphas
Frgometrina	Theophyllina
Extractum Stramonii Liquidum	Tryparsamidum
Extractum Stramonii Siccum	

## DELETION FROM THE BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA, 1932

Liquor Ergosterolis Irradiati

MONOGRAPHS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA, 1932,  
WHICH ARE AMENDED BY THE ADDENDUM, 1936

Acetum Scillæ	Cinchophenum
Acetlavina	Digitalis Pulverata
Adeps	Ergota
Adeps Lanæ	Ergotoxinæ Ethanosulphonas
Adrenalinæ	Extractum Belladonnæ Liquidum
Æther	Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum
Aloïnum	Extractum Hyoscyami Liquidum
Alumen	Extractum Pituitari Liquidum
Amylum	Extractum Senegæ Liquidum
Aqua Sterilisata	Ferr: et Ammoni Citras
Atropinæ Sulphas	Ferrum
Belladonnæ Folium	Hydrargyrum Oxycyanidum
Bismuthi Carbonas	Hydrargyrum cum Creta
Bismuthum Precipitatum	Hyoscyamus
Buchu	Indicarinum
Calcii Chloridum	Infusum Digitalis Recens
Calcii Hydroxidum	Injectio Bismuthi
Calumba	Injectio Bismuthi Salicylatis
Carbonei Dioxidum	
Cera Flava	

## MONOGRAPHIS AMENDED (continued)

Injectio Sodii Chloridi et Acetatis	Paraffinum Liquidum
Insulinum	Ibuprofenum Liquefactum
Iodoformum	Phenolphthaleinum
Ipecacuanha	Plumbi Acetas
Lactosum	Potassii Bicarbonas
Linimentum Belladonnæ	Potassii Carbonas
Liquor Adrenalinæ Hydrochlorid idi	Potassii Citras
Liquor Cresolus Saponatus	Potassii Hydroxidum
Liquor Ferri Perchloridi	Pyroxylonum
Liquor Iodi Simplex	Quininæ et Ethylis Carbonas
Liquor Sodii Chloridi Physico logicus	Rheum
Menthol	Sapo Animalis
Methylis Salicylas	Sapo Durus
Neoarsphenanum	Sapo Mollis
Oleum Abietis	Sodii Citras
Oleum Cajuputi	Sodii Hydroxidum
Oleum Chenopodiæ	Sodii Phosphas
Oleum Lavandulae	Sulpharsphenanum
Oleuro Limonis	Thyroideum
Oleum Menthae Piperitæ	Thyroxinsodium
Oleum Moriæ	Tinctura Digitalis
Oleum Myristicæ	Tinctura Ipecacuanhae
Oleum Olivæ	Tinctura Stemonæ
Oleum Rosmarini	Toximum Diphthericum Detoxi catum
Oleum Santal	Unguentum Simplex
Oleum Terebinthinae	Unguentum Sulphuris
Oxygenium	Valeriana
	Zincis Sulphas

# GENERAL NOTICES

Page 11,  
after last line,  
*insert*

## ERRORS OF BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS

In expressing the limits of error of biological assays the term 'limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ )' is used. The statements of the errors of these assays are based on the convention that, for practical purposes a probability of 0.99 is equivalent to certainty. In other words it has been estimated that the result of the assay will be within the stated limits 99 times out of every 100 times that the assay is made. These limits are given as percentages of the true result. Thus, the statement 'limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) 95 and 105 per cent' means that it has been estimated that in 99 assays out of 100 the result will be greater than 95 per cent, and less than 105 per cent of the true result.

If the error of the test, or its logarithm, is normally distributed, the stated limits of error correspond to the range covered by  $\pm 2.576$  times the standard deviation.

The limits of error have been calculated, where possible, from the errors occurring in actual experiments. The errors are, however, liable to vary under conditions which cannot always be precisely defined. Individual workers should estimate the errors from their own data.

The errors of the assays of vitamins have been calculated on the assumption that the response to the standard preparation is equal to the response to the preparation being tested. If the responses are not equal, any device used to allow for this inequality introduces an extra error.

which is not included in the stated error. The error due to the inequality can be largely eliminated by so arranging the assay that the preparation being tested is given in two doses, in such a way that one dose has less effect, and the other dose more effect, than the dose of the standard preparation.

# MONOGRAPHS

## ACETARSOL

[Acetarsol]

Acetarsol

*Synonym* Acetarsone

$\text{CH}_3\text{CONH C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})\text{AsO}(\text{OH})_2$ , Mol Wt 275.0

Acetarsol is 3 acetylamino-4 hydroxyphenylarsonic acid, and may be prepared by the reduction of 3 nitro-4 hydroxyphenylarsonic acid and subsequent acetylation of the amino-acid thereby produced. It contains not less than 27.0 per cent, and not more than 27.4 per cent, of As

**Characters** A white, crystalline powder

Almost insoluble in cold water, moderately soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol (95 per cent) and in dilute acids, soluble in dilute alkalis.

**Tests for Identity** *Melting point, 240° to 250°*

Dissolve 1 gramme in 2 millilitres of *solution of sodium hydroxide*, and dilute with water to 10 millilitres

To 2 millilitres of the solution add 2 millilitres of *solution of magnesium ammonia-sulphate*, no precipitate is produced in the cold, boil the solution, a white precipitate is produced.

Heat 2 millilitres of the solution with 2 millilitres of *sulphuric acid* and 2 millilitres of *alcohol (95 per cent)*, the odour of ethyl acetate is produced

**Tests for Purity** Dissolve 1 gramme in a mixture of 2 millilitres of *dilute solution of ammonia* and 8 millilitres of water, and add 10 millilitres of *solution of magnesium ammonia-sulphate*, no precipitate is produced during thirty minutes (limit of inorganic arsenates)

Dissolve 0.5 gramme in a mixture of 1 millilitre of *solution of sodium hydroxide* and 9 millilitres of water, add 10 millilitres of *dilute hydrochloric acid*, and filter. Cool 10 millilitres of the filtrate below 5°, add 2.5 millilitres of a 1 per cent w/v aqueous solution of *sodium nitrate*, shake, and add 3 millilitres of *solution of sodium hydroxide* and 2.5 millilitres of *solution of β-naphthol*, the colour developed is not deeper than the

colour produced in the following way—Dissolve 0.01 grammes in a mixture of 10 millilitres of *hydrochloric acid* and 10 millilitres of *water*, boil for five minutes, cool, and dilute with *water* to 100 millilitres. Mix 2.5 millilitres of this solution with 3 millilitres of dilute *hydrochloric acid* and 4.5 millilitres of *water*, cool below 5°, add 2.5 millilitres of a 1 per cent *w/v* aqueous solution of *sodium nitrite*, shake and add 3 millilitres of *solution of sodium hydroxide* and 2.5 millilitres of *solution of β-naphthol* (limit of free amino-acid).

Shake 1 gramme with 10 millilitres of *water*, and filter, 5 millilitres of the filtrate complies with the *limit test for chloride*.

Loses when dried at 100° for four hours not more than 0.5 per cent of its weight, and leaves, on incineration, not more than 0.2 per cent of residue.

**Assay** Carry out the Assay for Arsenic as described under 'Tryparsamidum'. Each millilitre of  $\frac{1}{10}$  *iodine* is equivalent to 0.003747 gramme of As.

#### DOSES

Metric	Imperial
0.05 to 0.25 gramme	1 to 4 grains

### ACETUM SCILLÆ Vinegar of Squill

Page 15, line 4,

*delete* " , and filter while hot".

### ACIDUM ASCORBICUM [Acid. Ascorb] Ascorbic Acid

*Synonym* Vitamin C

$\text{O CO C(OH) C(OH) CH CHOH CH}_2\text{OH}$  Mol. Wt. 176.1

Ascorbic Acid, the enolic form of 3 keto 1 gulofuranolactone, may be obtained from the ripe fruit of *Capsicum annuum* Linn and other vegetable sources, or by synthesis. It contains not less than 98 per cent of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$ .

**Characters** Minute colourless crystals, odourless, taste acid, resembling that of lemon juice.

Pearlily soluble in *water*, less soluble in *alcohol* (90 per cent) in *methul alcohol*, and in *acetone*, insoluble in *ether*, and in *light petroleum*.

**Tests for Identity and Purity.** An aqueous solution is acid to litmus.

An aqueous solution liberates carbon dioxide from *solution* of sodium bicarbonate

An aqueous solution decolorises solution of 2, 6-dichlorophenol indophenol

An aqueous solution reduces *solution of potassium-cupric tartrate*, producing a yellowish precipitate

An aqueous solution reduces *solution of potassium permanganate* immediately, producing a faintly brown or colourless solution.

An aqueous solution reduces solution of silver nitrate immediately, producing a black precipitate

Melting point, 190° to 192°, with decomposition, specific rotation in a 2 per cent w/v aqueous solution, + 22° to + 23°, in a 2 per cent w/v solution in methyl alcohol, + 50° to + 51°, in a 2 per cent w/v solution in a mixture of 12 millilitres of 1/1 sodium hydroxide with a sufficient quantity of water to produce 100 millilitres, + 112° to + 115°, ultra violet absorption in a 0.002 per cent w/v aqueous solution of pH 3, or less, at 215mμ, 550

**Assay.** Dissolve about 0.04 gramme, accurately weighed, in a mixture of 5 millilitres of water and 5 millilitres of dilute sulphuric acid, and titrate with  $N/100$  iodine, using mucilage of starch as indicator. Each millilitre of  $N/100$  iodine is equivalent to 0.00055 gramme of  $C_6H_4O_4$ .

**Storage** Crystalline Ascorbic Acid is stable, when kept in a glass bottle. Solutions of Ascorbic Acid, especially if alkaline, deteriorate rapidly in contact with air.

## DOSES

Metric.	Imperial.
	Prophylactic (daily)
0.025 to 0.05 grammes	2/5 to 4/5 grain. (500 to 1000 Units).
	Therapeutic (daily)
0.1 to 0.25 grammes	1 1/2 to 4 grains. (2000 to 5000 Units).

Ascorbic Acid possesses antiscorbutic properties and, if tested by the biological assay of antiscorbutic vitamin (vitamin C) contains in 1 grammes 20,000 Units of antiscorbutic activity (vitamin C).

The antiscorbutic activity of a preparation containing vitamin C, for which the chemical assay is not applicable, is determined in relation to the Standard Preparation of antiscorbutic vitamin (vitamin C) by the biological assay of antiscorbutic vitamin (vitamin C), and is expressed in Units per grammme.

## ACRIFLAVINA

## Acriflavine

Pages 35 and 36,

delete this monograph,  
insert

## ACRIFLAVINA

[Acriflavine]

## Acriflavine

Acriflavine is a mixture of the hydrochlorides of 2 8-diamino 10 methylacridinium chloride and 2 8-diaminoacridine and contains approximately one third of its weight of diaminoacridine dihydrochloride. It may be prepared by the partial methylation of diacetyl diaminoacridine and subsequent hydrolysis of the product with hydrochloric acid.

**Characters** An orange red to red, crystalline powder odourless, taste acid.

Soluble in about 3 parts of water this solution may precipitate on dilution or on standing. Soluble in about 500 parts of *physiological solution of sodium chloride*. Soluble in alcohol (90 per cent), almost insoluble in *ether* and in *chloroform*, soluble in *glycerin*, almost insoluble in fixed and volatile oils and in *liquid paraffin*.

**Tests for Identity** 0.04 gramme dissolved in 10 millilitres of water forms a deep orange coloured fluorescent solution which responds to the following tests —

2 millilitres diluted with about twice its volume of water, gives a red colour on the addition of a few drops of *solution of methyl orange*.

2 millilitres yields a bulky yellow precipitate on the addition of a 10 per cent w/v aqueous solution of *sodium salicylate* (distinction from *fluorescein*).

5 millilitres gives a brownish precipitate on the addition of a few drops of *solution of formaldehyde* and 5 millilitres of a 10 per cent w/v aqueous solution of *sodium nitrite*. When the mixture is allowed to stand for five minutes and filtered the filtrate is cherry red in colour (distinction from unmethylated diaminoacridine compounds).

Yields the *reactions* characteristic of chlorides.

**Tests for Purity** 1 gramme, dissolved in 50 millilitres of water

at 30°, forms a clear solution, which remains clear and free from sediment on standing in the dark at 15° to 20° for twenty four hours

0.2 gramme, dissolved in 100 millilitres of a 0.9 per cent w/v aqueous solution of sodium chloride at 30°, forms a clear solution, which remains clear and free from sediment on standing in the dark at 15° to 20° for twenty four hours

Mousten 1 gramme with sulphuric acid, ignite gently, again mousten with sulphuric acid, and re-ignite, the residue weighs not more than 0.01 gramme

#### DOSES

Metric.	Imperial.
0.03 to 0.1 gramme	1/2 to 1½ grains.

### ADEPS

#### Lard

Page 37, lines 7-9,

delete ", and, after being filtered and acidified with nitric acid, does not yield any reaction with solution of silver nitrate (absence of chlorides) ",

insert "Boil 1 gramme with 20 millilitres of alcohol (90 per cent) under a reflux condenser for five minutes, cool, add 40 millilitres of water and 0.5 millilitre of nitric acid, filter, and to the filtrate add 5 drops of a 1 per cent w/v solution of silver nitrate in alcohol (90 per cent), the turbidity, if any, is not greater than that produced by adding 5 drops of a 1 per cent w/v solution of silver nitrate in alcohol (90 per cent) to a mixture of 0.5 millilitre of N/50 hydrochloric acid, 20 millilitres of alcohol (90 per cent), 40 millilitres of water and 0.5 millilitre of nitric acid, the liquids being examined after an interval of five minutes (limit of chlorides)".

### ADEPS LANÆ

#### Wool Fat

Page 38,

delete lines 5-12;

insert "Complies with the test for limit of chlorides described under 'Adeps'".

## ADRENALINA

## Adrenaline

Page 38,

after line 35,

insert "*CAUTION—In any part of the British Empire in which Adrenaline (Epinephrine) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See page 12 )*".

## ÆTHER

## Ether

Page 40, line 9,

delete "and not more than pH 5 1.".

after line 22,

insert "Complies with the test for methyl alcohol described under 'Æther Anæstheticus'"

## ALOINUM

## Aloin

Page 48,

delete lines 21-26;

insert "Place 1 gramme in a stoppered flask with 120 millilitres of water at 20°, and shake frequently during two hours, maintaining the temperature at 25° throughout, filter through a Gooch crucible, which has been prepared with asbestos, dried at 100° and tared, wash the residue on the filter with 20 millilitres of water, and dry at 100°, the residue weighs not more than 0.015 grammes."

## ALUMEN

## Alum

Page 49,

delete lines 26-28,

insert "Dissolve 1 gramme in 1000 millilitres of ammonia free water, to 10 millilitres of the solution add 40 millilitres of

ammonia free water and 2 millilitres of alkaline solution of potassium mercuric iodide, any colour produced is not deeper than that given by 1 millilitre of dilute solution of ammonium chloride (Nessler's) in 50 millilitres of ammonia free water, to which 2 millilitres of alkaline solution of potassium mercuric iodide has been added (limit of ammonium salts) ".

## AMYLYUM

### Starch

Page 55, last line,

after "Linn",

insert "or of rice, *Oryza sativa* Linn".

Page 56, line 2,

after "odourless",

insert "Maize Starch".

after line 5,

insert "Rice Starch. Consists of single and compound grains single grains polyhedral, usually from 5 to 8 microns in diameter and sometimes exhibiting a minute central hilum compound grains ovate usually from 12 to 30 microns in length and from 7 to 20 microns in width, and containing from 2 to 150 component grains".

## ANTITOXINUM CEDEMATIENS

[Antitox CEdemat.]

### Gas-gangrene Antitoxin (œdematiens)

*CAUTION*—In any part of the British Empire in which Gas gangrene Antitoxin (œdematiens) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See *British Pharmacopœia, 1932, page 12*.)

Gas gangrene Antitoxin (œdematiens) is serum, or a preparation from serum, containing the antitoxic globulins which have the specific power of neutralising the toxin formed by *Clostridium œdematiens*

It is prepared by separating the serum from the blood of animals, which have been immunised by graded injections of the sterile filtrate from a culture of *Clostridium oedematiens* in a fluid medium. The serum may be used in the liquid form or may be dried. The antitoxic globulins may be obtained from the serum by fractional precipitation, and the precipitate may be used either in solution, or dried. The final sterile product, whether serum dried serum, solution of antitoxic globulins or dried antitoxic globulins, is distributed in sterilised glass containers which are sealed so as to exclude bacteria. An antiseptic may be added to the liquid forms.

**Characters** The liquid serum is yellow or yellowish brown. The solution of the antitoxic globulins is yellowish brown or greenish yellow. Both liquid forms are initially transparent but acquire with age a faint opalescence. They are almost odourless, except for the odour of any antiseptic which may have been added. The solid forms are yellowish white powders or yellowish brown flakes. When dissolved in 10 parts of water, they resemble the liquid forms in colour and appearance. The liquid serum does not contain more than 10 per cent w/v of solid matter. The solution of antitoxic globulins does not contain more than 20 per cent w/v of solid matter. The solid forms do not contain antiseptic or other added substance.

**Test for Identity** It renders the toxin formed by *Clostridium oedematiens* harmless to animals.

**Tests for Purity** All forms comply with the *tests for sterility*. All forms comply with the *tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity*.

**Assay** Determine the potency in relation to the Standard Preparation of gas gangrene antitoxin (*oedematiens*) by the *biological assay of gas gangrene antitoxin (oedematiens)* and express it in Units per millilitre for liquid preparations and in Units per gramme for solid preparations.

**Storage** Gas gangrene Antitoxin (*oedematiens*) should be kept at as low a temperature as possible above its freezing point. The number of Units placed in each container must be sufficient to ensure that the number stated on the label is still present at the end of the period during which the preparation is intended to be used.

**Labelling** The label or wrapper on the package or the label on the container states —(1) whether the product is serum, dried serum, solution of antitoxic globulins or dried antitoxic

globulins, (2) the date after which the preparation is not intended to be used

The label on the container states —(1) the minimum total number of Units in the container, (2) either (a) the number of Units in 1 millilitre, or in 1 gramme, or (b) the total number of millilitres of liquid, or grammes of dried product, in the container

#### DOSES

By injection

Prophylactic 20 000 Units

Therapeutic 50 000 to 100,000 Units.

### ANTITOXINUM STAPHYLOCOCCICUM

[Antitox Staphylococc ]

#### Staphylococcus Antitoxin

*CAUTION—In any part of the British Empire in which Staphylococcus Antitoxin is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See British Pharmacopæia 1932, page 12 )*

Staphylococcus Antitoxin is serum or a preparation from serum, containing the antitoxic globulins which have the specific power of neutralising the toxin formed by certain strains of *Staphylococcus*

It is prepared by separating the serum from the blood of animals, which have been immunised by graded injections of the sterile filtrate from a culture of *Staphylococcus pyogenes* in a suitable medium. The serum may be used in the liquid form, or may be dried. The antitoxic globulins may be obtained from the serum by fractional precipitation, and the precipitate may be used either in solution, or dried. The final sterile product, whether serum, dried serum, solution of antitoxic globulins, or dried antitoxic globulins, is distributed in sterilised glass containers which are sealed so as to exclude bacteria. An antiseptic may be added to the liquid forms.

**Characters** The liquid serum is yellow or yellowish brown. The solution of the antitoxic globulins is yellowish brown or greenish yellow. Both liquid forms are initially transparent, but acquire

with age a faint opalescence. They are almost odourless, except for the odour of any antiseptic which may have been added. The solid forms are yellowish white powders, or yellowish brown flakes. When dissolved in 10 parts of water they resemble the liquid forms in colour and appearance. The liquid serum does not contain more than 10 per cent w/v of solid matter. The solution of antitoxic globulins does not contain more than 20 per cent w/v of solid matter. The solid forms do not contain antiseptic, or other added substance.

**Test for Identity** It renders the toxin formed by certain strains of *Staphylococcus* harmless to animals, and neutralises its lytic action, when tested *in vitro* on the red blood corpuscles of the rabbit.

**Tests for Purity** All forms comply with the *tests for sterility*.

All forms comply with the *tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity*.

**Assay** Determine the potency in relation to the Standard.

Preparation of *staphylococcus* antitoxin by the *biological assay of staphylococcus antitoxin*, and express it in Units per millilitre for liquid preparations, and in Units per gramme for solid preparations.

**Storage** *Staphylococcus* Antitoxin should be kept at as low a temperature as possible above its freezing point. The number of Units placed in each container must be sufficient to ensure that the number stated on the label is still present at the end of the period during which the preparation is intended to be used.

**Labelling** The label or wrapper on the package, or the label on the container, states —(1) whether the product is serum, dried serum, solution of antitoxic globulins, or dried antitoxic globulins, (2) the date after which the preparation is not intended to be used.

The label on the container states —(1) the minimum total number of Units in the container, (2) either (a) the number of Units in 1 millilitre, or in 1 gramme, or (b) the total number of millilitres of liquid, or grammes of dried product, in the container.

#### DOSES

By Injection.

5000 to 20,000 Units

### ANTITOXINUM VIBRIOSEPTICUM

[Antitox. Vibrio septic.]

**Gas-gangrene Antitoxin (vibrión septique)**

**CAUTION** —In any part of the British Empire in which Gas-gangrene Antitoxin (vibrión septique) is controlled by

law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See *British Pharmacopœia, 1932*, page 12)

Gas gangrene Antitoxin (vibron septique) is serum, or a preparation from serum, containing the antitoxic globulins which have the specific power of neutralising the toxin formed by the *Clostridium*, commonly known as Vibron Septique

It is prepared by separating the serum from the blood of animals, which have been immunised by graded injections of the sterile filtrate from a culture of the *Clostridium*, commonly known as Vibron Septique, in a fluid medium. The serum may be used in the liquid form, or may be dried. The antitoxic globulins may be obtained from the serum by fractional precipitation, and the precipitate may be used either in solution, or dried. The final sterile product, whether serum, dried serum solution of antitoxic globulins, or dried antitoxic globulins, is distributed in sterilised glass containers, which are sealed so as to exclude bacteria. An antiseptic may be added to the liquid forms.

**Characters** The liquid serum is yellow or yellowish brown. The solution of the antitoxic globulins is yellowish brown or greenish yellow. Both liquid forms are initially transparent, but acquire with age a faint opalescence. They are almost odourless, except for the odour of any antiseptic which may have been added. The solid forms are yellowish white powders, or yellowish brown flakes. When dissolved in 10 parts of water they resemble the liquid forms in colour and appearance. The liquid serum does not contain more than 10 per cent w/v of solid matter. The solution of antitoxic globulins does not contain more than 20 per cent w/v of solid matter. The solid forms do not contain antiseptic, or other added substance.

**Test for Identity.** It renders the toxin formed by the *Clostridium*, commonly known as Vibron Septique, harmless to animals.

**Tests for Purity** All forms comply with the tests for sterility. All forms comply with the tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity.

**Assay.** Determine the potency in relation to the Standard Preparation of gas-gangrene antitoxin (vibron septique) by the biological assay of gas-gangrene antitoxin (vibron septique), and

express it in Units per millilitre for liquid preparations, and in Units per gramme for solid preparations

**Storage** Gas gangrene Antitoxin (*vibrio septique*) should be kept at as low a temperature as possible above its freezing point. The number of Units placed in each container must be sufficient to ensure that the number stated on the label is still present at the end of the period during which the preparation is intended to be used.

**Labelling** The label or wrapper on the package, or the label on the container, states —(1) whether the product is serum, dried serum, solution of antitoxic globulins or dried antitoxic globulins, (2) the date after which the preparation is not intended to be used.

The label on the container states —(1) the minimum total number of Units in the container, (2) either (a) the number of Units in 1 millilitre, or in 1 gramme, or (b) the total number of millilitres of liquid, or grammes of dried product, in the container.

#### DOSES

By injection.

Prophylactic 5000 Units

Therapeutic 10 000 to 20,000 Units.

### AQUA STERILISATA

Sterilised Water

Page 70,

*delete this monograph;*

*insert*

### AQUA STERILISATA

[Aq. Steril.]

Sterilised Water

Distil potable water from a glass still, or a still in which the distillate does not come in contact with copper, which has been cleansed immediately before distillation. Reject the first portion of the distillate and collect the remainder in a sterilised neutral glass container. Close the container so as to exclude bacteria, either by inserting a plug of sterile non absorbent cotton wool wrapped in gauze, or

by fusion of the glass, or by some equally effective method, and immediately sterilise by *heating in an autoclave*

Sterilised water kept in a container which is closed with cotton wool is used within one month after its preparation. If kept in a container which is sealed by fusion of the glass or by some equally effective method it may be stored for a longer period.

If the whole of the contents of a container is not used when the container is opened the remainder may be stored as described above provided that the container is immediately both closed again so as to exclude bacteria and sterilised by *heating in an autoclave*.

*Emergency Method* If an autoclave is not available place the water freshly distilled as described in a sterilised neutral glass container close the container so as to exclude bacteria by inserting a plug of sterile non absorbent cotton wool wrapped in gauze and boil for thirty minutes. Sterilised water prepared by the emergency method is used within twenty four hours of its preparation.

**Tests for Purity** Complies with the Tests for Purity described under *Aqua Destillata*.

## ARGENTOPROTEINUM

[*Argentoprot* ]

### Silver Protein

**Synonyms** *Argentum Proteinicum Forte* Strong Protein Silver *Silver Proteinate*

Silver Protein is a compound of silver and protein which may be prepared by the action of a silver compound on gelatin in the presence of alkali. It contains not less than 7.5 per cent, and not more than 8.5 per cent, of Ag.

**Characters** A brown powder, odourless, somewhat hygroscopic.

Slowly soluble in about 2 parts of water forming a dark brown solution almost insoluble in alcohol (95 per cent) in ether, and in chloroform.

**Tests for Identity** Chars when heated and, on complete incinera-

tion, leaves a greyish white residue, which yields the *reactions* characteristic of silver.

When *test-solution of ferric chloride* is added to a 1 per cent w/v aqueous solution, the dark colour is discharged, and the solution becomes opalescent on standing.

When *test-solution of mercuric chloride* is added to a 1 per cent w/v aqueous solution, a white precipitate is formed, and the liquid becomes colourless or almost colourless.

To 5 millilitres of a 2 per cent w/v aqueous solution add 5 millilitres of solution of sodium hydroxide, dilute with 10 millilitres of water, add 2 millilitres of a 2 per cent. w/v aqueous solution of copper sulphate, and allow to stand for a few minutes, a violet colour is produced.

**Test for Purity.** Shake 1 gramme with 10 millilitres of alcohol (90 per cent), filter, and add 2 millilitres of dilute hydrochloric acid, no turbidity is produced (limit of silver salts).

**Assay.** Ignite about 2 grammes, accurately weighed, at first gently and afterwards strongly until all carbonaceous matter is destroyed. Dissolve the residue in 10 millilitres of nitric acid, heat until no more nitrous fumes are evolved, dilute with water to 100 millilitres, and titrate with *N/10 ammonium thiocyanate*, using *solution of ferric ammonium sulphate* as indicator. Each millilitre of *N/10 ammonium thiocyanate* is equivalent to 0.01079 grammes of Ag.

**Storage** Silver Protein should be kept in a well closed container, protected from light.

**NOTE.**—Solutions of Silver Protein should be freshly prepared and dispensed in amber-coloured bottles.

## ATROPINÆ SULPHAS

### Atropine Sulphate

Page 76, line 13,

*delete "105°";*

*insert "136°".*

## BELLADONNAE FOLIUM

### Belladonna Leaf

Page 84, line 10,

after "dilute solution of ammonia",

*insert "mixed with 2 millilitres of water".*

Page 84, line 32,

before "shake",

insert ", without delay.".

line 33,

after "effected",

insert ", carrying out the extraction as rapidly as possible".

## BISMUTHI CARBONAS

### Bismuth Carbonate

Page 89, line 28,

delete "89",

insert "90".

line 29,

delete "91";

insert "92".

## BISMUTHI ET SODII TARTRAS

[Bism. et Sod. Tart.]

### Sodium Bismuthyltartrate

*Synonym.* Bismuth Sodium Tartrate

Sodium Bismuthyltartrate may be obtained by the interaction of bismuth hydroxide and sodium acid tartrate. It contains not less than 35 per cent, and not more than 42 per cent, of Bi.

*Characters.* A white powder, or slightly yellow scales.

Soluble in less than 1 part of water

*Tests for Identity.* Yields the reactions characteristic of bismuth, and of sodium, and, after removal of the bismuth, the reactions characteristic of tartrates

An aqueous solution is neutral to *lithmus*.

*Tests for Purity.* Ignite 4 grammes, add a few drops of nitric acid, re-ignite, dissolve the residue in 4 millilitres of nitric acid, evaporate the solution to half its volume, dilute to 100 millilitres with water, and filter; 5 millilitres of the filtrate complies with the limit tests for lead, and for copper, described under "Bismuthi Carbonas".

*Arsenic limit,* 2 parts per million.

**Assay** Dissolve about 0.5 gramme accurately weighed in 50 millilitres of *water*, and add *nitric acid* gradually until a precipitate is produced. Complete the Assay as directed under *Bismuthum Præcipitatum*, commencing with the words 'Add just sufficient nitric acid to redissolve'. Each gramme of the residue is equivalent to 0.6875 gramme of Bi. **Sterilisation of a Solution.** A solution of Sodium Bismuthyl tartrate for injection is sterilised by *heating in an autoclave*, or by *Tyndallisation*, or by *filtration*.

**DOSES**

Metric

Imperial

By intramuscular injection.

0.06 to 0.2 gramme

1 to 3 grains.

## BISMUTHI OXYCHLORIDUM

[Bism. Oxychlor.]

### Bismuth Oxychloride

**Synonym** Bismuth Subchloride

Bismuth Oxychloride is a basic salt of varying composition obtained by the interaction of solutions of bismuth nitrate and sodium chloride or hydrochloric acid. It contains not less than 79 per cent, and not more than 81 per cent, of Bi, and not less than 12.5 per cent of Cl.

**Characters** A white or nearly white amorphous or finely crystalline powder odourless tasteless. Stable in air.

Insoluble in *water* soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.

**Tests for Identity** Yields the reactions characteristic of bismuth and of chlorides.

**Tests for Purity** Complies with the tests for limit of lead, copper and sulphates described under 'Bismuthi Carbonas'.

Mix 0.5 gramme with 10 millilitres of *water* add 5 millilitres of *solution of 1 in 10 carmine* followed rapidly by 15 millilitres of *nitrogen free sulphuric acid* in two approximately equal portions. Boil, and set aside for one minute the blue colour is not entirely discharged (limit of nitrates).

*Arsenic limit*, 2 parts per million.

**Assay For bismuth** Carry out the Assay as described under 'Bismuthum Præcipitatum'. Each gramme of the residue is equivalent to 0.6875 gramme of Bi.

**For chlorine.** Dissolve about 1 gramme accurately weighed, in a mixture of 10 millilitres of *nitric acid* with 25 millilitres

of water, add 50 millilitres of *N/10 silver nitrate*, boil, filter, cool, and titrate with *N/10 ammonium thiocyanate*, using *solution of ferric ammonium sulphate* as indicator. Each millilitre of *N/10 silver nitrate* is equivalent to 0.003546 gramme of Cl.

**Storage** Bismuth Oxychloride should be protected from light.  
**Preparation** *Injectio Bismuthi Oxychloridi*

#### DOSES

Metric	Imperial
0.6 to 2 grammes	10 to 30 grains.
By Intramuscular Injection	
0.1 to 0.2 gramme	1½ to 3 grains.

### BISMUTHUM PRÆCIPITATUM

#### Precipitated Bismuth

Page 91,

*delete lines 23-25,*

*insert "Tests for Purity* Dissolve 3 grammes in 6 millilitres of warm *nitric acid*, and pour the solution into 100 millilitres of water filter, wash and evaporate the filtrate and washings to 30 millilitres, and again filter. To 5 millilitres of the filtrate add a slight excess of *dilute solution of ammonia* a white precipitate is produced, and the supernatant liquid shows no bluish tint (limit of copper).

Suspend 1 gramme in 6 millilitres of *hydrochloric acid*, and add 1 gramme of *potassium chlorate*. Warm until solution is complete, adding more *potassium chlorate* if necessary. Boil nearly to dryness to ensure that all the chlorine is expelled. Cool, and make up to 6 millilitres with *hydrochloric acid*. Add 2 drops of *solution of potassium iodide*, no turbidity or opalescence is produced (limit of silver).

0.25 gramme, dissolved in 5 millilitres of *nitric acid*, complies with the *limit test for chlorides*.

*Arsenic limit, 10 parts per million".*

### BUCHU

#### Buchu

Page 93, line 21,

*after "Ash, not more than 5 per cent".*

*insert "Alcohol (25 per cent)-soluble extractive, not less than 20 per cent".*

## CALCIFEROL

[Calciferol]

Calciferol

 $C_{29}H_{44}OH$ 

Mol Wt 396.3

Calciferol may be prepared by the ultra violet irradiation of ergosterol in a suitable solvent. The product of the irradiation, after removal of the solvent, is dissolved in Alcohol (95 per cent) or other suitable organic solvent and strongly cooled. The unchanged ergosterol, which separates, is removed by filtration, and the solvent is removed from the filtrate by evaporation under reduced pressure, the residue is dissolved in *pyridine*, and warmed with a solution of *3 5-dinitroben-oyl chloride* in *pyridine*. Distilled Water is added, the mixture of *3 5-dinitrobenzoates* which separates is thoroughly washed with Distilled Water, and recrystallised from Acetone until the specific rotation of the crystals in solution in *benzene* is (sodium light) + 57° to + 60°, (mercury light) + 68.5° to + 72.5°. The calciferyl *3 5-dinitrobenzoate* is then hydrolysed by boiling in alcoholic solution with a slight excess of sodium hydroxide. Distilled Water is added and the calciferol, which crystallises, is recrystallised from methyl alcohol, or other suitable solvent. It contains in 1 milligram 40,000 Units of antirachitic activity (vitamin D).

**Characters** Colourless acicular crystals, odourless.

Insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol (95 per cent) in ether, in chloroform and in acetone soluble in 50 to 100 parts of vegetable oils.

**Tests for Identity** Dissolve 0.5 gramme in about 1 millilitre of dry *pyridine* dissolve 0.5 gramme of *3 5-dinitroben-oyl chloride* in about 2 millilitres of dry *pyridine* by warming on a water bath mix the solutions, and warm on a water bath for ten minutes. Add 5 millilitres of water to the hot solution, filter and wash the precipitate with water. Dissolve the precipitate in about 10 millilitres of hot acetone cool, and allow to stand for a short time. Collect the calciferyl *3 5-dinitrobenzoate* on a filter, wash with a little cold acetone, and dry in a vacuum desiccator. *Melting point* of calciferyl *3 5-dinitrobenzoate*, 147° to 149°. *Specific rotation* of calciferyl *3 5-dinitrobenzoate* in solution in *benzene* (mercury light), + 68.5° to + 72.5°.

*Melting point* the substance being heated in an evacuated sealed capillary tube, 115° to 119° *specific rotation*, in a freshly prepared 4 per cent w/v solution in dehydrated alcohol (sodium light), + 102.5° to + 107.5°, (mercury light) + 122.5° to + 128.5°, *ultra violet absorption* in dehydrated alcohol at 265m $\mu$  not below 460

**Test for Purity** Treat a 1 per cent w/v solution in alcohol (90 per cent) with an equal volume of a 1 per cent solution of *dig tonin* in alcohol (90 per cent) and allow to stand for twelve hours, no precipitate is produced (absence of ergosterol)

**Assay** Determine the antirachitic activity in relation to the Standard Preparation of antirachitic vitamin (vitamin D) by the *biological assay of antirachitic vitamin (vitamin D)* and express the result in Units per milligram

**Storage** Calciferol should be kept in hermetically sealed glass containers, from which air has been evacuated or replaced by an inert gas, protected from light, and stored in a cool place

**Preparation** Liqueur Calciferolis

#### DOSES

##### Metric

##### Imperial

Prophylactic (daily) for an infant

0.025 to 0.05 milligram                             $\frac{1}{2400}$  to  $\frac{1}{1200}$  grain  
(1000 to 2000 Units)

Therapeutic (daily) for an infant

0.05 to 0.075 milligram                             $\frac{1}{1200}$  to  $\frac{1}{600}$  grain  
(2000 to 3000 Units)

## CALCII CHLORIDUM Calcium Chloride

Page 97,

*delete lines 42-45,*

*insert* 'When Calcium Chloride is prescribed for injection, twice the prescribed amount of Hydrated Calcium Chloride shall be dispensed

## CALCII CHLORIDUM HYDRATUM [Calc Chlorid Hydrat] Hydrated Calcium Chloride

CaCl<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O                                    Mol Wt 219.1

Hydrated Calcium Chloride may be obtained by neutralising hydrochloric acid with calcium carbonate, and crystallising

ing the product. It contains not less than 98 per cent, and not more than the equivalent of 102 per cent, of  $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Characters** Colourless crystals, odourless, taste, slightly bitter. Very deliquescent.

Soluble in 0.25 part of water, and in 0.95 part of alcohol (90 per cent).

**Tests for Identity** Heated in a dry tube, it melts and water is expelled.

Yields the reactions characteristic of calcium, and of chlorides.

**Tests for Purity** A solution of 5 grammes in 20 millilitres of water is clear and colourless. This solution requires for neutralisation not more than 0.1 millilitre of either  $N/10$  hydrochloric acid or  $N/10$  sodium hydroxide, solution of bromothymol blue being used as indicator (limit of free alkali and free acid).

Dissolve 5 grammes in 20 millilitres of water and 1 millilitre of hydrochloric acid, add a slight excess of dilute solution of ammonia, filter, and wash, the residue, after being dried and gently ignited weighs not more than 0.001 grammes (limit of aluminium, iron, phosphate and matter insoluble in hydrochloric acid).

5 grammes complies with the limit test for sulphates.

*Arsenic limit*, 2 parts per million. *Lead limit*, 10 parts per million.

**Assay** Dissolve about 5 grammes, accurately weighed in sufficient water to produce 200 millilitres dilute 20 millilitres of this solution with 50 millilitres of water, and titrate with  $N/10$  silver nitrate, using solution of potassium chromate as indicator. Each millilitre of  $N/10$  silver nitrate is equivalent to 0.01095 grammes of  $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Storage** Hydrated Calcium Chloride should be kept in a well closed container.

**Sterilisation of a Solution** A Solution of Hydrated Calcium Chloride for injection is sterilised by heating in an autoclave, or by Tyndallisation.

#### DOSES

Metric

Imperial.

By intramuscular injection.

0.05 to 0.2 grammes

1 to 3 grains.

By Intravenous injection

0.6 to 2 grammes

10 to 30 grains

## CACLII GLUCONAS

[Calc. Glucon.]

## Calcium Gluconate

$[\text{CH}_2\text{OH}(\text{CHOH})_4\text{COO}]_{\text{Ca}}\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Mol. Wt. 448.3

Calcium Gluconate is the normal calcium salt of gluconic acid. It contains not less than 99 per cent, and not more than the equivalent of 101 per cent, of  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{14}\text{CaH}_2\text{O}$

**Characters** A white, crystalline or granular powder—odourless, tasteless.

Slowly soluble in 30 parts of water at  $25^{\circ}$ —soluble in about 5 parts of boiling water, insoluble in dehydrated alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform.

**Tests for Identity** A 2 per cent w/v solution in water is neutral to litmus.

Yields the reactions characteristic of calcium.

To 1 millilitre of a 2 per cent w/v solution in water add 1 drop of *test-solution of ferric chloride*, a yellow colour is produced.

To 5 millilitres of a warm 10 per cent w/v solution in water add 0.6 millilitre of glacial acetic acid and 1 millilitre of freshly distilled phenylhydrazine, and heat on a water bath for thirty minutes, allow to cool and scratch the inner surface of the tube until crystals of gluconic acid phenylhydrazide begin to form. Filter the mass, dissolve it in 10 millilitres of hot water, add a small amount of *decolourising charcoal* and filter. Allow the filtrate to cool and scratch the inner surface of the tube—white crystals are obtained, *melting point*,  $200^{\circ}$  to  $202^{\circ}$  with decomposition.

**Tests for Purity** Dissolve 0.5 gramme in 10 millilitres of hot water, add 2 millilitres of *dilute hydrochloric acid*, and boil for about two minutes. Cool, add 15 millilitres of *solution of sodium carbonate*—allow to stand for five minutes and filter. Add 5 millilitres of the clear filtrate to about 2 millilitres of *solution of potassium-cupric tartrate*, and boil for one minute, no red precipitate is formed (absence of dextrose, and of sucrose).

0.5 gramme complies with the *limit test for chlorides*.

1.0 gramme complies with the *limit test for sulphates*.

*Arsenic limit*, 5 parts per million. *Lead limit*, 10 parts per million.

**Assay** Dissolve about 1 gramme, accurately weighed, in 100 millilitres of water and 2 millilitres of *hydrochloric acid*, add a slight excess of *dilute solution of ammonia*, boil, and add 50 millilitres of *solution of ammonium oxalate*—heat on a water

bath for one hour, and filter off the precipitate, wash dry, moisten with sulphuric acid, ignite gently, and weigh the residue. 1 gramme of the residue is equivalent to 3.293 grammes of  $C_{12}H_{12}O_{14}Ca_2H_2O$   
 Storage Calcium Gluconate should be kept in a well closed container

## DOSES

Metric	Imperial
2 to 4 grammes	30 to 60 grains.

## CACLII HYDROXIDUM

## Calcium Hydroxide

Page 98, line 16,

*delete "and filter",*

*insert "filter and wash the residue with water"*

line 17,

*delete "0.01",*

*insert "0.02".*

line 21,

*delete "0.5",*

*insert "0.25".*

*delete "2.5".*

*insert "1.5".*

## CALUMBA

## Calumba

Page 101, line 19,

*after "Ash, not more than 9 per cent.",*

*insert "Alcohol (60 per cent)-soluble extractive, not less than 12 per cent"*

## CARBONEI DIOXIDUM

## Carbon Dioxide

Page 104,

*delete lines 38-40, and*

Page 105,

delete lines 1-7;

insert "Tests for Purity. For the following tests the reagent is placed in a 100-millilitre cylinder, which has a height of about 20 centimetres and is closed with a stopper, containing an inlet tube, which has a bore not exceeding 0.5 millimetre and passes to the bottom of the cylinder, and an exit tube. The gas is passed through the reagent at a rate of about 1 litre, measured at normal temperature and pressure, in fifteen minutes.

Pass a volume equivalent to 500 millilitres, measured at normal temperature and pressure, through 50 millilitres of *solution of sodium bicarbonate*, and then through 80 millilitres of *water* to which 4 drops of *solution of methyl orange* has been added. Then pass a volume equivalent to 500 millilitres, measured at normal temperature and pressure, directly through one half of this methyl orange solution; the colour of the solution does not differ from that of the other half of the methyl orange solution (limit of acid, and of sulphur dioxide).

Pass a volume equivalent to 1000 millilitres, measured at normal temperature and pressure, through a mixture of 25 millilitres of *solution of silver nitrate*, 7 millilitres of *dilute solution of ammonia* and 20 millilitres of *water*, no turbidity or darkening is produced (limit of phosphine, of hydrogen sulphide, and of organic reducing substances).

## CERA FLAVA

### Yellow Beeswax

Page 113, line 15,

delete "40";

insert "42".

## CHINIOFONUM

[Chinofon.]

Chinofon

Synonym. Pulvis Chinofoni.

Chinofon is a mixture of approximately four parts by weight of 7-*iodo-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulphonic acid* and one part by weight of Sodium Bicarbonate. It contains not less than 28.2 per cent., and not more than 29.6 per cent., of I, and not less than 18 per cent., and not more than 22 per cent., of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ .

**Characters** A light yellow powder, odourless, taste, bitter with a sweetish after taste

Soluble, with effervescence in about 25 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol (9 per cent), in ether, and in chloroform

**Tests for Identity** Decomposes when heated at about 270°

When dilute hydrochloric acid is added to a saturated aqueous solution the colour changes from deep orange to pale yellow, and a yellow crystalline precipitate is slowly produced.

To 10 millilitres of a 1 per cent w/v aqueous solution add 5 drops of *test-solution of ferric chloride*, a deep olive-green colour is produced.

To 10 millilitres of a 1 per cent w/v aqueous solution add 5 millilitres of *solution of copper sulphate*, a dense white precipitate is produced.

Make 5 millilitres of a 1 per cent w/v aqueous solution slightly acid with dilute hydrochloric acid add 5 millilitres of chloroform and one drop of a 10 per cent w/v aqueous solution of sodium nitrite, and shake, the chloroform is coloured violet

**Test for Purity** Make 5 millilitres of a 1 per cent aqueous solution slightly acid with dilute hydrochloric acid, and shake with 5 millilitres of chloroform, no violet colour appears in the chloroform (absence of free iodine)

**Assay** *For iodine.* Mix about 0.2 gramme, accurately weighed, with about 1 gramme of anhydrous sodium carbonate in a nickel crucible 20 millimetres in diameter moisten with water, and dry at 100° Fill the crucible completely with anhydrous sodium carbonate well pressed down, invert the crucible and contents into a nickel crucible, 25 millimetres in diameter, containing a layer of anhydrous sodium carbonate, and add more anhydrous sodium carbonate to seal the junction of the two crucibles Heat for fifteen minutes over a Bunsen flame in such a manner that the outer crucible is a uniform dull red allow to cool, and dissolve the residue in 100 millilitres of hot water filter, and wash the filter with water until the washings are neutral to litmus Allow the solution to cool, and add sufficient water to produce about 500 millilitres. Neutralise the solution with sulphuric acid (50 per cent v/v) using *solution of methyl orange* as indicator Add 1 millilitre sulphuric acid (50 per cent v/v) 0.2 millilitre of bromine and a small piece (about 0.05 gramme) of marble and boil briskly for ten minutes Allow to cool add 0.2 millilitre of a 20 per cent w/v solution of phenol in glacial acetic acid, and allow to stand for at least two minutes Add 2 grammes of potassium iodide, and titrate with  $\lambda/10$  sodium thiosulphate, using *mucilage of starch* as indicator Each millilitre of  $\lambda/10$  sodium thiosulphate is equivalent to 0.002116 gramme of I

*For sodium bicarbonate* Place about 0.5 gramme, accurately

weighed, in a dry test tube 150 millimetres in length and 20 millimetres in diameter, and insert a loose plug of glass wool about half way down the tube. Place the test tube in a 750 millilitre filtering flask, containing 50 millilitres of *N/10 barium hydroxide*. Close the neck of the flask with a stopper, through which passes the tube of a 50 millilitre separating funnel, in such a manner that the tube of the separating funnel enters the test tube. Exhaust the flask rapidly until a pressure of 20 millimetres of mercury is obtained, and close the exit tube. Through the separating funnel add gradually 10 millilitres of freshly boiled and cooled water, when effervescence has ceased, add about 1 millilitre of *dilute hydrochloric acid*, followed by two quantities of 5 millilitres of freshly boiled and cooled water. Allow to stand for at least twelve hours, and titrate the excess of *N/10 barium hydroxide* with *N/10 oxalic acid*, using *solution of phenolphthalein* as indicator. Each millilitre of *N/10 barium hydroxide* is equivalent to 0.0042 grammes of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ .

NOTE.—Solutions of Chinoson are decomposed by boiling

DOSES

Metric	Imperial.
0.06 to 0.5 grammes.	1 to 8 grains.
By rectal injection.	
1 to 5 grammes	15 to 75 grains.

CINCHOPHENUM

Cinchophen

Page 123,

delete line 22;

insert

"0.3 to 0.6 grammes. 5 to 10 grains.".

DIGITALIS PULVERATA

Powdered Digitalis

Page 141, line 9,

delete "No. 20 powder";

insert "powder not more coarse than a moderately coarse powder".

line 12,

delete "0.1";

insert "0.03".

## ERGOMETRINA

[Ergomet ]

## Ergometrine



Mol Wt 325.2

Ergometrine is an alkaloid, obtained from ergot and purified by crystallisation from a suitable organic solvent. It occurs in two forms which are differentiated by their melting points. The crystals may contain a variable proportion of solvent of crystallisation.

**Characters** Colourless crystals which become coloured on exposure to air or light, odourless, taste, slightly bitter.

Slightly soluble in *water*, producing a solution which shows a blue fluorescence, moderately soluble in *dehydrated alcohol*, sparingly soluble in *chloroform*, moderately soluble in *acetone*, sparingly soluble in *benzene*.

**Tests for Identity** Dissolve 0.001 gramme in 5 millilitres of *water*, add slowly to 1 millilitre of the solution 2 millilitres of *solution of dimethylaminobenzaldehyde*, and mix, a deep blue colour is produced.

Dissolve 0.001 gramme in 1 millilitre of *glacial acetic acid*, containing a trace of *ferric chloride*, and add 2 drops of *sulphuric acid*, a purplish blue colour is produced.

**Tests for Purity** *Melting point* of the lower melting form, determined on the air-dried substance the rate of rise of temperature being  $4^\circ$  per minute,  $162^\circ$  to  $164^\circ$ , with decomposition, *melting point* of the higher melting form, determined on material which has been dried at  $140^\circ$  in *vacuo* for one hour,  $212^\circ$  with decomposition, *specific rotation* in a 1.5 per cent w/v solution in *dehydrated alcohol*, determined on the air dried substance and calculated with reference to the substance from which the associated solvent has been removed (*sodium light*),  $+40^\circ$  to  $+43^\circ$ , (*mercury light*),  $+60^\circ$  to  $+63^\circ$ . The proportion of associated solvent is determined by heating at  $140^\circ$  in *vacuo* for one hour.

## DOSES

Metric	Imperial
0.0005 to 0.001 gramme	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain
By intramuscular injection	
0.00025 to 0.0005 gramme	$\frac{1}{240}$ to $\frac{1}{120}$ grain
By Intravenous injection	
0.000125 to 0.00025 gramme.	$\frac{1}{480}$ to $\frac{1}{240}$ grain

## ERGOTA

## Ergot

Page 151,

delete lines 37-45, and

Page 152,

delete line 1,

insert "volume Mix 1 millilitre with 2 millilitres of *solution of dimethylaminobenzaldehyde*, and allow to stand for five minutes Mix 1 millilitre of *solution of ergotoxine ethanesulphonate* with 2 millilitres of *solution of dimethylaminobenzaldehyde*, and allow to stand for five minutes Determine the ratio of the "

## ERGOTOXINÆ ÆTHANOSULPHONAS

## Ergotoxine Ethanesulphonate

Page 153, line 21,

delete "cool," and "on exposure to light."

line 28,

delete "+ 112°",

insert "+ 119°".

## EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ LIQUIDUM

## Liquid Extract of Belladonna

Page 157, line 20,

delete "63 to 73".

insert "48 to 66".

## EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM

## Liquid Extract of Ergot

Page 165,

after line 10,

insert "CAUTION—In any part of the British Empire

*in which Liquid Extract of Ergot is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See page 12)".*

## EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI LIQUIDUM

### Liquid Extract of Hyoscyamus

Page 173, line 38,

*delete "60 to 70".*

*insert "50 to 60".*

## EXTRACTUM PITUITARII LIQUIDUM

### Pituitary (Posterior Lobe) Extract

Page 182,

*delete lines 40-44, and*

Page 183,

*delete lines 1-9,*

*insert "Containers* The containers of Pituitary (Posterior Lobe) Extract are either sealed glass ampoules or glass phials, sealed so as to allow the withdrawal of successive doses on different occasions. If containers of the latter form are used, Pituitary (Posterior Lobe) Extract contains a sufficient proportion of some antiseptic to prevent the growth of any organism, which may be accidentally introduced in the process of removing a portion of the contents of the container. The glass ampoules, or glass phials comply with the *tests for limit of alkalinity of glass*.

*Storage* Pituitary (Posterior Lobe) Extract should be kept at as low a temperature as possible above its freezing point. Under these conditions the product may be expected to retain its potency for at least eighteen months after the date of manufacture, provided that the reaction lies between the limits of pH 3 and pH 4.

*Labelling* The label on each container states the number of Units per millilitre.

The label on the container, or the label or wrapper on the package, states —(1) the date of manufacture, (2) the date after which the preparation is not intended to be used".

## EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ LIQUIDUM

## Liquid Extract of Senega

Page 183, line 30

*delete "44 to 54",  
insert "38 to 44"*

## EXTRACTUM STRAMONII LIQUIDUM

[Ext Stramon Liq]

## Liquid Extract of Stramonium

Liquid Extract of Stramonium contains 0.25 per cent w/v of the alkaloids of Stramonium, calculated as hyoscyamine (limits, 0.225 to 0.275)

Stramonium, in *moderately*

coarse powder 1000 grammes

Alcohol (45 per cent) a sufficient quantity

Exhaust the Stramonium by percolation with Alcohol (45 per cent), reserving the first 850 millilitres of the percolate. Remove the alcohol from the remainder of the percolate by distillation under reduced pressure at a temperature not exceeding 60°, evaporate the residue to a soft extract at a temperature not exceeding 60°, dissolve this in the reserved portion. Determine the proportion of alkaloids in the liquid, thus obtained, by the Assay described below. To the remainder of the liquid add sufficient Alcohol (45 per cent) to produce a Liquid Extract of Stramonium of the required strength. Set aside for not less than twenty four hours, filter, if necessary.

**Assay** To 20 millilitres in a separator add 10 millilitres of water and 2 millilitres of *dilute solution of ammonia*, and complete the Assay as directed under 'Tinctura Belladonnæ', commencing with the words 'and shake with successive portions of chloroform'.

*Alcohol content (determined by Method I), 28 to 40 per cent.  
v/v of ethyl alcohol*

**Preparation** Tinctura Stramonii

## DOSES

Metric	Imperial
0.03 to 0.2 ml	1/2 to 3 minims

Liquid Extract of Stramonium contains in 0.9 ml 0.0005 grammes and in 3 minims about  $\frac{1}{120}$  grain, of the alkaloids of Stramonium calculated as hyoscyamine

## EXTRACTUM STRAMONII SICCUM

{Ext Stramon Sicc}

## Dry Extract of Stramonium

Dry Extract of Stramonium contains 1 per cent of the alkaloids of Stramonium calculated as hyoscyamine (limits 0.9 to 1.1)

Stramonium in moderately coarse

*powder* 1000 grammes

Alcohol (95 per cent) . } of each a

Starch . } sufficient quantity

Percolate the Stramonium with Alcohol (95 per cent) until 4000 millilitres of percolate have been obtained. Determine the proportion of total solids in the percolate by evaporating 20 millilitres, drying the residue at 80°, and weighing. Determine also the proportion of alkaloids in the percolate by the assay described below. Having thus determined the proportion of total solids and of alkaloids in the percolate calculate the amount of each that the remainder of the percolate will yield. Calculate the amount of Starch that must be added to the percolate to produce a dry extract containing 1 per cent of alkaloids. Add to the percolate a somewhat smaller amount of Starch than calculation has shown to be necessary, remove the alcohol, evaporate to dryness under reduced pressure at a temperature not exceeding 60°, and dry finally in a current of air at 80°. Powder the residue, add the final necessary amount of Starch and triturate in a mortar until thoroughly mixed. Pass the powdered Extract through a No. 22 sieve.

In making Dry Extract of Stramonium the Alcohol (95 per cent) may be replaced by Industrial Methylated Spirit, diluted so as to be of equivalent alcoholic strength, provided that the law and the statutory regulations governing the use of Industrial Methylated Spirit are observed.

**Assay.** Carry out the Assay as directed under "Extractum Bellidonnæ Siccum". Each millilitre of *N/50 sulphuric acid* is equivalent to 0.005784 grammes of hyoscyamine.

**Storage.** Dry Extract of Stramonium should be kept in a small, wide-mouthed, well closed container, and stored in a cool place.

#### DOSES

Metric.	Imperial.
0.015 to 0.06 grammes	1/4 to 1 grain.
In post-encephalitic and similar conditions.	
0.06 to 0.5 grammes.	1 to 8 grains.

Dry Extract of Stramonium contains in 0.06 grammes 0.0006 grammes, and in 8 grains about 8/100 grain, of the alkaloids of Stramonium, calculated as hyoscyamine.

### FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS

Iron and Ammonium Citrate

Page 186,

delete line 33;

insert "13 to 26 grammes. 20 to 40 grains".

delete lines 39 and 40;

insert "Iron and Ammonium Citrate contains in 26 grammes about 0.5 grammes, and in 40 grains about 8 grains, of iron".

### FERRI SUBCHLORIDUM CITRATUM

[Ferr. Subchlorid. Cit.]

Citrated Ferrous Chloride

Citrated Ferrous Chloride is a preparation of ferrous chloride and citric acid. It may be prepared by the following method:—heat a mixture of equal volumes of Hydrochloric

Acid and Distilled Water with an excess of Iron until the reaction ceases, determine the proportion of ferrous chloride in the solution by the Assay described below, dissolve in the solution a quantity of Citric Acid equal in weight to one tenth of the ferrous chloride present, filter the solution evaporate to the consistence of a thick paste and dry at  $80^{\circ}$ . It contains not less than 68 per cent of ferrous iron calculated as  $\text{FeCl}_2$ , and not more than 58 per cent of ferric iron calculated as  $\text{FeCl}_3$ .

**Characters** A buff coloured powder taste acid metallic and astringent

Almost completely soluble in 1 part of water, readily soluble in dilute mineral acids

**Tests for Identity** Yields the reactions characteristic of ferrous salts of chlorides and of citrates

**Tests for Purity** 0.5 grammes dissolved in 3 millilitres of *dilute hydrochloric acid* complies with the limit test for sulphates

*Arsenic limit* 10 parts per million

**Assay For ferrous iron** Dissolve about 0.5 grammes accurately weighed in 20 millilitres of *dilute sulphuric acid* and titrate with *N/10 potassium dichromate* using *solution of potassium ferricyanide* as indicator. Each millilitre of *N/10 potassium dichromate* is equivalent to 0.01268 grammes of  $\text{FeCl}_2$ .

**For ferric iron** Dissolve about 1 grammes accurately weighed in 20 millilitres of water in a stoppered vessel and add 15 millilitres of *hydrochloric acid* and 2 grammes of *potassium iodide*. Allow to stand for three minutes and titrate with *N/10 sodium thiosulphate*. Each millilitre of *N/10 sodium thiosulphate* is equivalent to 0.01622 grammes of  $\text{FeCl}_3$ .

**Storage** Citrated Ferrous Chloride should be kept in a well closed container, protected from light

#### DOSES

Metric	Imperial
0.2 to 0.3 grammes	3 to 5 grains

Citrated Ferrous Chloride contains in 0.3 grammes about 0.1 grammes and in 5 grains about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains of iron.

## FERRUM

### Iron

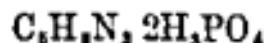
Page 190, lines 6 and 7,

*delete " (No 42 Standard Wire Gauge)"*

## HISTAMINÆ PHOSPHAS ACIDUS

[Histam Phosph Acid]

## Histamine Acid Phosphate

*Synonym* Histaminæ Phosphas

Mol Wt 307.2

Histamine Acid Phosphate is the di acid phosphate of an organic base histamine,  $4\beta$  aminoethylglyoxaline. It may be prepared by the action of phosphoric acid on histamine, which may be obtained from natural sources or by synthesis.

**Characters** Colourless crystals odourless

Soluble in 4.5 parts of water slightly soluble in alcohol (90 per cent)

**Tests for Identity** An aqueous solution is acid to *litmus*.

Dissolve 0.1 gramme in 7 millilitres of water and add 3 millilitres of solution of sodium hydroxide dissolve 0.05 gramme of sulphuric acid in 10 millilitres of water containing 2 drops of hydrochloric acid and add 2 drops of a 10 per cent w/v solution of sodium nitrite. Mix the two solutions a deep red colour is produced.

Dissolve 0.05 gramme in 5 millilitres of hot water and add 10 millilitres of a hot 0.5 per cent w/v solution of picrolonic acid in alcohol (25 per cent). The crystalline picrolonate deposited on cooling after washing with water and drying at  $100^\circ$  has a melting point of  $266^\circ$  to  $267^\circ$ .

Yields the reactions characteristic of phosphates

**Tests for Purity** Melting point  $130^\circ$  to  $133^\circ$ , after sintering at  $127^\circ$ .

Dissolve 0.1 gramme in 2 millilitres of sulphuric acid the solution is colourless (limit of readily carbonisable impurities).

0.2 gramme loses when dried in a vacuum desiccator, not more than 0.002 gramme.

**Sterilisation of a Solution** A solution of Histamine Acid Phosphate for injection is sterilised by heating in an autoclave by Tyndallisation or by filtration. The containers comply with the tests for limit of alkalinity of glass.

## DOSES

Metric

Imperial.

By subcutaneous injection

0.0005 to 0.001 gramme

 $\frac{1}{120}$  to  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain.

## HYDRARGYRI OXYCYANIDUM

## Mercuric Oxycyanide

Page 205,

delete line 41;

insert "Almost completely soluble in about 18 parts of water".

Page 206, line 6,

after "Tests for Purity",

insert "1 gramme, dissolved in 200 millilitres of water, gives a clear solution".

## HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA

## Mercury with Chalk

Page 210, line 31,

after "cool dilute with 25 millilitres of water".

insert "add sufficient solution of potassium permanganate to produce a permanent pink colour. Decolourise by the addition of a trace of ferrous sulphate".

## HYOSCYAMUS

## Hyoscyamus

Page 213, line 32,

delete "80",

insert "30".

line 34,

delete "20".

insert "15".

delete "3".

insert "4".

lines 37-39,

delete "Mix the acid liquids, neutralise with dilute solution of ammonia, using litmus as indicator, and evaporate in vacuo to about 50 millilitres at a temperature not exceeding 40°".

Page 214, line 4,  
 before "shake",  
 insert "without delay".

line 5,  
 after "effected,",  
 insert "carrying out the extraction as rapidly as possible and".

**INDICARMINUM**  
**Indigo Carmine**

Page 216,  
 after line 40,  
 insert "Sterilisation of a Solution. A solution of Indigo Carmine for injection is sterilised by heating in an autoclave, or by Tyndallisation".

**INFUSUM DIGITALIS RECENS**  
**Fresh Infusion of Digitalis**

Page 221, line 23,  
 delete "5",  
 insert "4"

**INJECTIO BISMUTHI**  
**Injection of Bismuth**

Page 226, lines 35 and 36,  
 delete "Distilled Water, freshly redistilled from glass apparatus.",  
 insert "Sterilised Water.".

Page 227,  
 delete lines 1-9,  
 insert "Dissolve the Dextrose and the Cresol in 50 millilitres of Sterilised Water, triturate the Precipitated Bismuth with the solution, and add sufficient Sterilised Water to produce the required volume. Mix thoroughly, transfer to suitable sterilised containers, in which are glass balls, and sterilise by heating in an autoclave, or by Tyndallisation".

## INJECTIO BISMUTHI OXYCHLORIDI

[Inj Bism Oxychlor ]

## Injection of Bismuth Oxychloride

Bismuth Oxychloride in very fine powder	10	grammes
Dextrose	5	grammes
Cresol	0.5	millilitre
Sterilised Water, sufficient to produce	100	millilitres

Dissolve the Dextrose and the Cresol in 50 millilitres of Sterilised Water, triturate the Bismuth Oxychloride with the solution and add sufficient Sterilised Water to produce the required volume. Mix thoroughly, transfer to suitable sterilised containers and sterilise by *Tyndallisation*.

## DOSES

Metric	Imperial
By intramuscular injection	
1 to 2 mls	15 to 30 minims

Injection of Bismuth Oxychloride contains in 2 mls 0.2 grammes, and in 30 minims about 3 grains of Bismuth Oxychloride.

## INJECTIO BISMUTHI SALICYLATIS

## Injection of Bismuth Salicylate

Page 227, line 27,

after 'solution',  
insert in a sterilised mortar"

line 29

after "containers",  
insert 'seal

## INJECTIO MERSALYLI

[Inj. Mersalyl]

## Injection of Mersalyl

Mersalyl	.	10	grammes
Theophylline	.	5	grammes
Sodium Hydroxide		0.05	gramme
or a sufficient quantity			
Sterilised Water, sufficient to produce		100	millilitres

Add the Mersalyl to about 80 millilitres of Sterilised Water. When solution has been effected, add the Theophylline, and stir until dissolved, without the aid of heat. Dissolve the Sodium Hydroxide in about 2 millilitres of Sterilised Water and add sufficient of the solution to the solution of Mersalyl and Theophylline, until 1 drop of the resulting solution gives a green colour with 1 drop of *solution of bromothymol blue*, and a full yellow colour with 1 drop of *solution of thymol blue*. Then add sufficient Sterilised Water to produce the required volume. Mix thoroughly, clarify the solution by filtration through a filter candle, transfer to suitable sterilised containers, and sterilise by heating in an autoclave for twenty minutes at 110°, or by *Tyndallisation*.

**Storage** Injection of Mersalyl should be protected from light.

## DOSES

Metric	Imperial
0.5 to 2 mils	8 to 30 minimis

Injection of Mersalyl contains in 2 mils about 0.2 gramme of Mersalyl, and about 0.1 gramme of Theophylline, and in 30 minimis about 3 grains of Mersalyl, and about 1½ grains of Theophylline.

## INJECTIO SODII CHLORIDI ET ACACIÆ

## Injection of Sodium Chloride and Acacia

Page 230, line 29,

delete "Distilled Water, freshly prepared",  
insert "Sterilised Water".

Page 230, line 31,

~~delete~~ "Distilled",  
insert "Sterilised"

line 33,

~~delete~~ "Distilled",  
insert "Sterilised"

Page 231,

~~delete~~ lines 5-9,

insert "paper and linen, and transfer to glass containers  
Close the containers so as to exclude bacteria, and sterilise  
by *heating in an autoclave*"

## INSULINUM

### Insulin

Page 231, line 24,

after "60 per cent v/v",

insert ", together with a sufficient quantity of Hydrochloric Acid to make the *reaction* of the mixture not less than pH 3.0 and not more than pH 3.5".

Page 232,

~~delete~~ lines 11-16,

insert "between limits corresponding to the values pH 3 and pH 4 To the acidulated water used for dissolving the powder, it is usual to add a sufficient proportion of some antiseptic to prevent the growth of any organism, which may be accidentally introduced in the process of removing a portion of the contents of the container The solution is sterilised"

~~delete~~ lines 19 and 20

lines 31-37,

~~delete~~ "The label on each container states the number of Units per millilitre, and the date of manufacture" and the paragraph on "Storage".

insert "Storage Insulin in solution should be kept at as low a temperature as possible above its freezing point, and should

not be exposed to temperatures exceeding 20°. Under these conditions the product may be expected to retain its potency for at least eighteen months after the date of manufacture, provided that the reaction lies between the limits of pH 3 and pH 4.

**Labelling.** The label on each container states the number of Units per millilitre.

The label on the container, or the label or wrapper on the package, states —(1) the date of manufacture, (2) the date after which the preparation is not intended to be used".

Page 233,

*delete lines 17 and 18,*

*insert "When Insulin is prescribed, Insulin in solution, containing 20 Units per millilitre, shall be dispensed, unless a solution of some other strength, or Insulin in tablet form, is specified".*

## IODOFORMUM

### Iodoform

Page 233, line 32,

*delete "sparingly soluble in benzene",*

*insert "soluble in 7.5 parts of benzene".*

## IPECACUANHA

### Ipecacuanha

Page 237, line 25,

*after "shake well",*

*insert "and frequently during fifteen minutes".*

## LACTOSUM

### Lactose

Page 213,

*delete lines 18-21;*

*insert "Shake 5 grammes with 20 millilitres of alcohol (90 per cent) for ten minutes, and filter, 10 millilitres of the filtrate, evaporated to dryness, leaves not more than 0.005 gramme of residue (limit of more soluble sugars)".*

## LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ

## Liniment of Belladonna

Page 248, line 9,

*delete '70 to 75',**insert "60 to 70".*

## LIQUOR ADRENALINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI

## Solution of Adrenaline Hydrochloride

Page 251,

after line 17,

*insert 'CAUTION—In any part of the British Empire in which Solution of Adrenaline Hydrochloride (Epinephrine Hydrochloride Solution) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See Page 12)'*

line 19, to the "Synonyms"

*add "Epinephrine Hydrochloride Solution".*

## LIQUOR CALCIFEROLIS

[Liq Calciferol]

## Solution of Calciferol

Solution of Calciferol is a solution of calciferol in oil. It contains in 1 gramme 3000 *Units of antirachitic activity (vitamin D)*

Solution of Calciferol may be prepared by warming to 40° a 1 per cent suspension of Calciferol in a suitable vegetable oil, such as Arachis Oil, Carbon Dioxide being bubbled through it in order to facilitate solution, and by adding a sufficient quantity of the oil to produce a solution of the required strength

**Assay** Determine the antirachitic activity in relation to the Standard Preparation of antirachitic vitamin (vitamin D) by

the *biological assay of antirachitic vitamin (vitamin D)*, and express the result in Units per gramme

**Storage.** Solution of Calciferol should be kept in a well closed container, protected from light, and stored in a cool place

**Labelling** The label on the container states the number of *Units of antirachitic activity (vitamin D)* in 1 gramme

#### DOSES

Metric	Imperial
Prophylactic (daily) for an infant	
0.3 to 0.6 ml	5 to 10 minims. (1000 to 2000 Units)
Therapeutic (daily) for an infant	
0.6 to 1 ml	10 to 15 minims. (2000 to 3000 Units)

Solution of Calciferol contains in 1 ml about 3000 Units and in 15 minims about 3000 Units of antirachitic activity

### LIQUOR CRESOLIS SAPONATUS

#### Solution of Cresol with Soap

Page 238,

delete lines 23 and 24,

insert "Miscible in all proportions up to 10 per cent v/v, with water, and in all proportions with alcohol (90 per cent)".

### LIQUOR ERGOSTEROLIS IRRADIATI

#### Solution of Irradiated Ergosterol

Pages 259 and 260,

delete this monograph.

### LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI

#### Solution of Ferric Chloride

Page 261, line 6,

after "water.",

insert "add 5 grammes of ammonium chloride,".

## LIQUOR IODI AQUOSUS

[Liq Iod Aquos]

## Aqueous Solution of Iodine

*Synonyms* Lugol's Solution Liquor Iodi Compositus  
 Aqueous Solution of Iodine contains 5 per cent w/v of Iodine (limits 4.9 to 5.1) and 10 per cent w/v of Potassium Iodide (limits 9.8 to 10.2)

Iodine	50 grammes
Potassium Iodide	100 grammes
Distilled Water sufficient to produce	1000 millilitres

Dissolve the Potassium Iodide and the Iodine in 100 millilitres of Distilled Water add sufficient Distilled Water to produce the required volume

*Assay* Dilute 20 millilitres with water to 100 millilitres

*For iodine* To 20 millilitres of the diluted solution add 10 millilitres of water and titrate with  $N/10$  sodium thiosulphate. Each millilitre of  $N/10$  sodium thiosulphate is equivalent to 0.01269 gramme of I

*For potassium iodide* To 10 millilitres of the diluted solution add 20 millilitres of water and 40 millilitres of hydrochloric acid and titrate with  $M/20$  potassium iodate shaking vigorously until the dark brown solution becomes only light brown in colour add 5 millilitres of chloroform and continue the titration until the chloroform becomes colourless and the supernatant liquid is clear yellow. From the quantity of  $M/20$  potassium iodate required subtract one quarter of the quantity of  $N/10$  sodium thiosulphate required in the assay for iodine. Each millilitre of  $M/20$  potassium iodate is equivalent to 0.0166 gramme of KI

*Storage* Aqueous Solution of Iodine should be kept in a well closed, glass stoppered bottle.

## DOSES

Metric	Imperial
0.3 to 1 ml	5 to 15 minims

Aqueous Solution of Iodine contains in 1 ml 0.05 gramme of Iodine and about 0.13 grammes of total iodine free and combined and in 15 minims about  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of Iodine and about 2 grains of total iodine free and combined.

## LIQUOR IODI SIMPLEX

## Simple Solution of Iodine

Page 266, last line,

*delete 0.0035 ,*  
*insert 0.002 .*

## LIQUOR SODII CHLORIDI PHYSIOLOGICUS

## Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride

Pages 273 and 274

*delete this monograph ,*  
*insert*

## LIQUOR SODII CHLORIDI PHYSIOLOGICUS

[Liq. Sod. Chlorid. Physiol.]

## Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride

*Synonyms* Physiological Saline Solution Normal  
Saline Solution

Sodium Chloride	.	9 grammes
Distilled Water, sufficient to pro-		
duce		1000 millilitres

Dissolve, filter sterilise by *heating in an autoclave*, or by *Tyndallisation*, or by *filtration*

## Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride for Injections

Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride if it is intended for injection, is prepared with Sterilised Water

Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride for Injections, kept in a container which is closed with cotton wool is used within one month after its preparation. If kept in a container which is sealed by fusion of the glass, or by some equally effective method, it may be stored for a longer period.

## MENTHOL

## Menthol

Page 281, line 34,  
 after "Mentha",  
 insert ", or prepared synthetically".

Page 282, line 1,

delete "43°",  
 insert "44°".

line 2,

delete "laevo rotatory, and",  
 after "litmus",

insert "Specific rotation, in a 10 per cent solution in alcohol  
 (90 per cent), -49° to -50°"

## MERSALYLM

[Mersal]

## Mersalyl

$(\text{HgOH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{NHCO C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{COONa}$   
 Mol Wt 505.7

Mersalyl is the sodium salt of salicyl ( $\gamma$  hydroxymercuri- $\beta$  methoxypropyl) amide O acetic acid. It may be prepared by the action of mercuric acetate and methyl alcohol on salicylallyl amide O acetic acid, and subsequent conversion to the sodium salt. It contains not less than 25 per cent, and not more than 28 per cent, of N, and not less than 38.5 per cent, and not more than 40.5 per cent, of Hg, both calculated with reference to the substance dried in a vacuum desiccator.

**Characters** A white powder, odourless, taste, bitter. Deliquescent.

Soluble in about 1 part of water, and in about 3 parts of alcohol (95 per cent), insoluble in ether, and in chloroform, soluble in about 2 parts of methyl alcohol.

**Tests for Identity** Dissolve 0.5 gramme in 1 millilitre of water, add 1 millilitre of formic acid, and boil under a reflux condenser for fifteen minutes. Decant while hot, allow the liquid to

cool, and collect the crystals of salicylallylamide O acetic acid; *melting point* of the crystals, after washing several times with water and drying in a vacuum desiccator,  $119^{\circ}$  to  $121^{\circ}$

Dissolve 0.2 gramme in 15 millilitres of water, add 5 millilitres of *hydrochloric acid*, and distil 5 millilitres, the distillate, when tested for methyl alcohol as described under 'Alcohol', gives a deep violet colour

**Tests for Purity** Dissolve 0.5 gramme in 10 millilitres of water, and add 2 drops of *solution of sodium sulphide*, no colour is produced (limit of mercuric salts and heavy metals)

Dissolve 0.1 gramme in 5 millilitres of water, add 2 drops of *nitric acid*, filter, and add 2 drops of *solution of silver nitrate*, no immediate opalescence is produced (limit of chloride)

Dissolve 0.1 gramme in 5 millilitres of water, add 2 drops of *hydrochloric acid*, filter, and add 2 drops of *solution of barium chloride*, no immediate turbidity is produced (limit of sulphate)

Dissolve 0.5 gramme in 10 millilitres of water, add 1 millilitre of *dilute sulphuric acid*, filter, and add 0.05 millilitre of *N/10 potassium permanganate* no immediate decolorisation is produced (limit of foreign organic matter)

*Arsenic limit*, 10 parts per million

*Loses*, when dried in a vacuum desiccator, not more than 7 per cent of its weight

**Assay For nitrogen** Heat in a long necked flask about 0.4 gramme, accurately weighed, with 1 gramme of *potassium sulphate* and 5 millilitres of *nitrogen free sulphuric acid* until a clear colourless liquid is obtained. Cool, dilute with water, transfer to an ammonia distillation apparatus, add 1 gramme of *sodium thiosulphate*, dissolved in 50 millilitres of *solution of sodium hydroxide*, and distil the liberated ammonia into 50 millilitres of *N/50 sulphuric acid*, titrate the excess of acid with *N/50 sodium hydroxide*, using *solution of methyl red* as indicator. Each millilitre of *N/50 sulphuric acid* is equivalent to 0.00028 gramme of N

**For mercury** Dissolve about 0.5 gramme, accurately weighed, in 100 millilitres of water, add 15 millilitres of *hydrochloric acid*, boil under a reflux condenser for three hours, add 200 millilitres of hot water, and pass in *hydrogen sulphide* for fifteen minutes. Filter while hot through a Gooch crucible, wash the precipitate first with *solution of hydrogen sulphide*, then with *alcohol (95 per cent)* and finally with *carbon disulphide*, dry at  $110^{\circ}$ , and weigh. Each gramme of precipitate is equivalent to 0.8622 gramme of Hg

**Storage** Mersalyl should be kept in a well closed container  
**Preparation. Injection of Mersalyl**

Solutions of Mersalyl, containing sodium chloride or other salt, may become toxic unless some substance, such as theophylline, which in

hibits the decomposition of the mercurial complex, is present. For injections Injection of Mersalyl should be used.

## METHYLIS SALICYLAS

### Methyl Salicylate

Page 282, line 33,

after "volatile oils",

insert " , omitting the preliminary neutralisation of the free acid with *N/10 aqueous potassium hydroxide*, boiling for one and a half hours, and deducting, from the difference between the titrations, the volume of *N/2 alcoholic potassium hydroxide* equivalent to the volume of *N/10 sodium hydroxide* required in the test for limit of free acid "

## NEOARSPHENAMINA

### Neoarsphenamine

Page 292,

delete line 7 ,

insert " , and the solution is used immediately after preparation".

## OLEUM ABIETIS

### Oil of Siberian Fir

Page 297, line 20,

delete "35 per cent w/w",

insert "33 per cent w/w".

## OLEUM CAJUPUTI

### Oil of Cajuput

Page 301, line 8,

delete "60 per cent w/w";

insert "65 per cent w/w".

line 14,

delete "1462";

insert "1464".

## OLEUM CHENOPODII

## Oil of Chenopodium

Page 303, line 13,

delete "0.960 to 0.980"  
 insert "0.962 to 0.983".

## OLEUM IODISATUM

[Oil Iodisat]

## Iodised Oil

Iodised Oil is an iodine addition product of poppy seed oil, and may be prepared by treating poppy seed oil with hydriodic acid. It is placed in previously sterilised containers, which are filled as completely as possible and then sealed so as to exclude bacteria. It contains not less than 39 per cent, and not more than 41 per cent, of combined iodine.

**Characters** A colourless or pale yellow, clear, viscous, oily liquid, odour, slightly alliaceous, taste, bland and oily.

On exposure to air and sunlight, it decomposes and develops a dark brown colour.

Insoluble in water, soluble in ether, in chloroform, and in light petroleum.

**Tests for Identity** Specific gravity (15.5°/15.5°), about 1.34.

Boil 1 drop with 2 millilitres of glacial acetic acid and 0.1 grammes of zinc powder for two minutes, add 5 millilitres of water, shake, decant from any undissolved zinc, and add 1 millilitre of solution of hydrogen peroxide, iodine is liberated.

**Tests for Purity** Shake 1 grammes with 10 millilitres of warm alcohol (95 per cent), previously neutralised to phenolphthalein, and titrate with  $N/10$  sodium hydroxide, using solution of phenolphthalein as indicator, not more than 1 millilitre is required (limit of acid).

Dissolve 1 grammes in 10 millilitres of ether, and add 1 drop of solution of ammonium hydrosulphide, no darkening is produced (absence of mercury).

Dissolve 1 grammes in 20 millilitres of acetone, add 1 grammes of sodium iodide, and set aside in a stoppered flask in the dark for thirty minutes, shaking occasionally, then add 50 milli-

litres of water, and titrate with *N/10 sodium thiosulphate*, using *mucilage of starch* as indicator, not more than 0.5 millilitre is required (limit of chloro-iodine compounds)

Dissolve 1 gramme in 5 millilitres of *chloroform*, add 1 gramme of *potassium iodide* dissolved in 20 millilitres of *water*, shake, and titrate with *N/10 sodium thiosulphate*, not more than 0.1 millilitre is required (limit of free iodine)

Complies with the *tests for sterility*

**Assay** Boil about 1 gramme, accurately weighed, with 10 millilitres of *glacial acetic acid* and 1 gramme of *zinc powder* for one hour under a reflux condenser. Add through the condenser tube 30 millilitres of *hot water*, filter through cotton wool, wash the flask with two quantities of 20 millilitres of *hot water*, and pass the washings through the filter. Cool the filtrate, add 15 millilitres of *hydrochloric acid* and 5 millilitres of *solution of potassium cyanide*, and titrate with *M/20 potassium iodate* until the dark brown solution, which is formed, becomes light brown, add 5 millilitres of *mucilage of starch*, and continue the titration until the blue colour disappears. Each millilitre of *M/20 potassium iodate* is equivalent to 0.01269 gramme of I

**Storage** Iodised Oil should be kept in a well filled container, protected from light

## OLEUM LAVANDULÆ

### Oil of Lavender

Page 308 line 2,

delete "14 per cent w/w";

insert "12 per cent w/w".

## OLEUM LIMONIS

### Oil of Lemon

Page 308,

after line 30,

insert "5 grammes, when evaporated rapidly in a flat-bottomed dish, 9 cm in diameter and 1.5 cm. in depth, on a boiling water bath, leaves not less than 0.1 gramme, and not more than 0.15 gramme, of non volatile residue".

## OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ

## Oil of Peppermint

Page 309, line 31,

~~delete "45",~~  
insert "40".

line 41,

~~delete "0.910";~~  
insert "0.915".

line 42,

~~delete "—32°".~~  
insert "—30°".

## OLEUM MORRHUÆ

## Cod-liver Oil

Page 310,

~~delete this monograph,~~  
insert

## OLEUM MORRHUÆ

[Oil Morrh.]

## Cod-liver Oil

Cod liver Oil is the oil, obtained from the fresh liver of the cod, *Gadus morrhua* Linn., and other species of *Gadus*, and freed from solid fat by filtration at about 0°. It contains in 1 gramme not less than 600 *Units of vitamin A activity*, and not less than 85 *Units of antirachitic activity (vitamin D)*.

**Characters** A pale yellow liquid, odour, slight, but not rancid, taste, bland or slightly fishy.

Slightly soluble in alcohol (90 per cent), miscible with ether, with chloroform, and with light petroleum (boiling point, 50° to 60°).

**Tests for Purity** Specific gravity (15.5°/15.5°) 0.922 to 0.929, refractive index at 40°, 1.4705 to 1.4745, acid value, not greater

than 12, saponification value, 180 to 190, unsaponifiable matter, not more than 15 per cent, iodine value, 155 to 173.

Remains bright when cooled to 0° and kept at that temperature for three hours.

**Assay** For vitamin A activity. Determine the vitamin A activity in relation to the Standard Preparation of vitamin A by the assay of vitamin A, and express the result in Units per gramme.

For antirachitic activity (vitamin D). Determine the antirachitic activity in relation to the Standard Preparation of antirachitic vitamin (vitamin D) by the biological assay of antirachitic vitamin (vitamin D), and express the result in Units per gramme.

**Storage** Cod liver Oil should be kept in a well filled, well closed container, and protected from light.

**Preparation** Extractum Malti cum Oleo Morrhuae

#### DOSES

##### Metric

##### Imperial

##### Prophylactic

1 to 2 mils 15 to 30 minims.

three times daily

##### Therapeutic

3 to 6 mils 45 to 90 minims.

three times daily

## OLEUM MYRISTICÆ

### Oil of Nutmeg

Page 311,

delete lines 11 and 12;

insert "2 grammes, when evaporated rapidly in a flat-bottomed dish, 9 cm in diameter and 1.5 cm in depth on a boiling water bath, leaves not more than 0.060 gramme of non-volatile residue".

## OLEUM OLIVÆ

### Olive Oil

Page 311,

delete lines 32 and 33,

insert "Complies with the tests for the absence of cotton-seed oil, and of arachis oil".

Complies with the *test for the absence of sesame oil*, after shaking together equal volumes of the oil, and of a mixture of 9 parts by volume of *alcohol (90 per cent)* and 1 part by volume of *strong solution of ammonia*, and heating on a boiling water bath until free from alcohol and ammonia.".

### OLEUM ROSMARINI

Oil of Rosemary

Page 312, line 36,

*delete "1 404",  
insert "1 460".*

### OLEUM SANTALI

Oil of Sandal Wood

Page 313, line 23,

*delete "1 500",  
insert "1 505".*

### OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ

Oil of Turpentine

Page 315, line 20,

*delete "dry".  
insert "previously dried".  
delete "add".  
insert "containing".*

Page 315, lines 22 and 23,

*delete "laboratory temperature";  
insert "15° to 20°".*

## OXYGENIUM

## Oxygen

Page 319,

*delete the last two lines, and*

Page 320,

*delete lines 1 and 2;**insert "Complies with the test for limit of acidity and alkalinity described under 'Nitrogeni Monoxidum'".*

## PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM

## Liquid Paraffin

Page 324,

*delete lines 16 and 17;**insert "kinematic viscosity, not less than 64 centistokes at 37.8°".**delete lines 20-23;**insert "Place 5 millilitres with 5 millilitres of *nitrogen free sulphuric acid* in a test tube, 120 millimetres in length and 20 millimetres in internal diameter, which is fitted with a glass stopper and is graduated at 5 and 10 millilitres, and which has been carefully cleaned and dried. Insert the stopper, and shake as vigorously as possible, in the longitudinal direction of the tube, for five seconds. Loosen the stopper, place the tube immediately in a boiling water-bath, supporting it so as to prevent contact of the tube with the bottom or side of the bath, and heat for ten minutes. At the end of the second, fourth, sixth and eighth minutes, remove the tube from the bath, and shake as vigorously as possible, in the longitudinal direction of the tube, for five seconds. At the end of ten minutes transfer the liquids to a small dry separator with ungreased tap, allow to stand for ten minutes, and run off the lower layer into a colourless rectangular glass cell of 10 millimetres internal measurement in the direction of observation. Place the cell in a colorimeter, designed for matching the colour of the solution against colour glasses, and compare the colour of the test liquid with the colour given by the combination of the colour glasses for the sulphuric acid test on liquid paraffin. The colour of the test liquid is not deeper than the combined colour of the prescribed glasses, neither with respect to the red component nor with respect to the yellow component".*

**PHENOL LIQUEFACTUM****Liquefied Phenol**

Page 333, line 32,

after "light".

insert "Liquefied Phenol may congeal or deposit crystals, if stored below 4°. It should be completely melted before use".

**PHENOLPHTHALEINUM****Phenolphthalein**

Page 334, line 15,

delete "254° to 258°

insert ' not below 258° '

**PLUMBI ACETAS****Lead Acetate**

Page 342, line 3,

delete "1".

insert "2".

**POTASSII BICARBONAS****Potassium Bicarbonate**

Page 348, line 14,

after "grammes",

insert ", dissolved in 20 millilitres of dilute nitric acid  $FeT$  ,".**POTASSII CARBONAS****Potassium Carbonate**

Page 350, line 11,

after "gramme",

insert ", dissolved in 10 millilitres of dilute nitric acid  $FeT$  ,".

## POTASSII CITRAS

## Potassium Citrate

Page 351,

~~delete lines 33-36,~~*insert "Tests for Purity 2 grammes, boiled with 25 millilitres of water and cooled, requires for neutralisation not more than 0.5 millilitre of either N/10 sulphuric acid or N/10 sodium hydroxide, solution of thymol blue being used as indicator (limit of alkalinity, or of acidity)".*

## POTASSII HYDROXIDUM

## Potassium Hydroxide

Page 352, line 28,

after "KOH",

*insert "It contains not more than 4 per cent of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>,"*

line 32,

~~delete 'Soluble in 0.95 part of water, and',~~*insert "Completely, or almost completely, soluble in 0.95 part of water, soluble".*

lines 35-39,

~~delete the test for "limit of carbonate".~~

Page 353,

~~delete lines 11-15;~~*insert "Assay Dissolve about 2 grammes, accurately weighed, in 25 millilitres of water, add 5 millilitres of solution of barium chloride, and titrate with N/1 hydrochloric acid, using solution of phenolphthalein as indicator**To the solution in the flask add solution of bromophenol blue, and continue the titration with N/1 hydrochloric acid. Each millilitre of N/1 hydrochloric acid used in the second titration is equivalent to 0.06910 gramme of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.**Each millilitre of N/1 hydrochloric acid used in the combined titrations is equivalent to 0.05611 gramme of total alkali, calculated as KOH".*

PULVIS VITAMINI B<sub>1</sub>[Pulv Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>]Adsorbate of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>

Adsorbate of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> is an adsorbate of the anti-neuritic vitamin (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) upon *fuller's earth*. It contains in 1 gramm 100 *Units of antineuritic activity* (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)

It may be prepared from rice polishings, yeast, wheat embryo, or other suitable materials. The method of preparation from rice polishings is as follows — The material is extracted with Distilled Water, sufficient Dilute Sulphuric Acid being added to make the pH 4.5. Salicic Acid to a concentration of 0.2 per cent and *toluene* are then added to prevent bacterial decomposition. The process of extraction is continued for two days after which the solution is filtered. For each 100 kilograms of the original rice polishings, 3 kilograms of *fuller's earth* is added to the solution, which is then stirred for twenty four hours. Subsequently, the solution is filtered off and the powder, after being washed with Distilled Water and Dehydrated Alcohol, is dried. The powder is assayed, and adjusted to contain 100 Units in 1 gramm by thorough mixture with an adsorbate containing more than 100 Units in 1 gramm, or with *fuller's earth*.

**Characters** A cream coloured powder, almost odourless, tasteless.

Insoluble in *water* and in mineral acids.

**Assay** Determine the antineuritic activity in relation to the Standard Preparation of antineuritic vitamin (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) by the *biological assay of antineuritic vitamin (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)* and express the result in Units per gramm.

**Storage** Adsorbate of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> should be kept in a well-closed container.

## DOSES

Metric	DOSES	Imperial
	Prophylactic (daily)	
1 to 2 grammes	(100 to 200 Units).	15 to 30 grains.
2 to 6 grammes.	Therapeutic (daily) (200 to 600 Units)	30 to 90 grains.

## PYROXYLINUM

## Pyroxylin

Page 363, line 3,

*delete "Viscosity",  
insert "Kinematic viscosity".*

line 4,

*delete "3 poises",  
insert "370 centistokes".*

## QUININÆ ET ÆTHYLIS CARBONAS

## Quinine Ethyl Carbonate

Page 368, line 15,

*delete "95°",  
insert "90°".*

## RHEUM

## Rhubarb

Page 374, line 2,

after "dried",  
*insert "It is known in commerce as Shensi, Canton,  
or high-dried rhubarb".*

line 6,

*delete "but not shrunken",  
insert "not discoloured or lacunose internally".*

line 26,

*delete "Ash not more than 15 per cent",  
insert "Acid insoluble ash, not more than 1 per cent".*

Page 374,

after line 27,

*insert "When examined in screened ultra violet radiation with  
a lens, no shining violet points are visible (limit of thapontic  
rhubarb)".*

## SAPO ANIMALIS

## Curd Soap

Page 378, line 8,

*before "of N/10 sodium hydroxide",  
insert "not more than 0.4 millilitre".*

Line 19,

*delete "0.025";  
insert "0.04".*

Line 23,

*delete "about 20 grammes",  
insert "a sufficient quantity".*

## SAPO DURUS

## Hard Soap

Page 379, line 5,

*after "acid.",  
insert "and".*

Line 6,

*delete "and for limit of free fat.",  
after "'Sapo Animalis'",*

*insert "Carry out the test for limit of free fat, described  
under 'Sapo Animalis', the weight of the residue does not exceed  
0.05 gramme (limit of free fat)"*

Lines 14 and 15,

*delete "solidifying point, 18° to 23°,."*

Lines 15 and 16,

*after "acid value.",*

*insert "determined on 2 to 3 grammes of the fatty acids."*

## SAPO MOLLIS

## Soft Soap

Page 380, line 10,

*delete "0.2";  
insert "0.4".*

*delete lines 16 and 17;*

*insert "Carry out the test for limit of free fat, described*

under 'Sapo Animalis', the weight of the residue does not exceed 0.0375 gramme (limit of free fat)'.

## SERUM ANTIPNEUMOCOCCICUM I

[Serum Antipneumococcus I]

### Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I)

**CAUTION** — *In any part of the British Empire in which Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See British Pharmacopædia, 1932, page 12)*

Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I) is serum or a preparation from serum containing the immune substances which have a specific therapeutic action, when injected into persons suffering from certain diseases due to *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I).

It is prepared by separating the serum from the blood of animals, which have been immunised by graded injections of cultures of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I). The serum may be used in the liquid form, or may be dried. The globulins, containing the specific immune substances, may be obtained from the serum by fractional precipitation and the precipitate may be used either in solution, or dried. The final sterile product, whether serum, dried serum, solution of globulins, or dried globulins is distributed in sterilised glass containers which are sealed so as to exclude bacteria. An antiseptic may be added to the liquid forms.

**Characters** The liquid serum is yellow or yellowish brown.

The solution of the globulins is yellowish brown or greenish yellow. Both liquid forms are initially transparent, but acquire with age a faint opalescence. They are almost odourless except for the odour of any antiseptic which may have been added. The solid forms are yellowish white powders, or yellowish brown flakes. When dissolved in 10 parts of water, they resemble the liquid forms in colour and appearance. The liquid serum does not contain more than 10 per cent. w/v of solid matter. The solution of the globulins does not contain

more than 20 per cent w/v of solid matter. The solid forms do not contain anti-septic, or other added substance.

**Test for Identity.** It protects susceptible animals from the lethal action of a virulent culture of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I).

**Tests for Purity.** All forms comply with the *tests for sterility*.

All forms comply with the *tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity*.

**Assay** Determine the potency in relation to the Standard Preparation of antipneumococcus serum (type I) by the *biological assay of antipneumococcus serum (type I)*, and express it in Units per millilitre for liquid preparations, and in Units per gramme for solid preparations.

**Storage** Antipneumococcus Serum (type I) should be kept at as low a temperature as possible above its freezing point.

**Labelling.** The label or wrapper on the package, or the label on the container, states —(1) whether the product is serum, dried serum, solution of antitoxic globulins, or dried antitoxic globulins (2) the date after which the preparation is not intended to be used.

The label on the container states —(1) the minimum total number of Units in the container, (2) either (a) the number of Units in 1 millilitre, or in 1 gramme or (b) the total number of millilitres of liquid or grammes of dried product, in the container.

Antipneumococcus Serum (type I) should not be used later than two years after the date of manufacture.

#### DOSES

By intravenous injection

50,000 to 150,000 Units.

### SERUM ANTIPNEUMOCOCCICUM II

[*Serum Antipneumococc II*]

#### Antipneumococcus Serum (Type II)

**CAUTION**—In any part of the British Empire in which Antipneumococcus Serum (Type II) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See *British Pharmacopœia, 1932*, page 12.)

The mode of preparation, Characters, Test for Identity, Tests for Purity, Assay, Storage, Labelling and Doses are the same as for Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I) with

the modification that suitable strains of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type II) are used in the preparation and Assay of the serum

### SODII CITRAS

#### Sodium Citrate

Page 393,

delete the last two lines, and

Page 394,

delete lines 1-3;

insert "Tests for Purity 2 grammes boiled with 25 millilitres of water and cooled, requires for neutralisation not more than 0.5 millilitre of either N/10 sulphuric acid, or N/10 sodium hydroxide solution of thymol blue being used as indicator (limit of alkalinity, or of acidity)".

### SODII HYDROXIDUM

#### Sodium Hydroxide

Page 395,

after line 33,

insert "It contains not more than 2.5 per cent of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ".

line 38,

delete "Soluble in 1 part of water",

insert "Completely, or almost completely, soluble in 1 part of water".

Page 396, lines 1-7,

delete the test for "limit of carbonate".

after line 12,

insert "0.5 gramme, dissolved in water with the addition of 1.8 millilitres of nitric acid, complies with the limit test for chlorides 1 gramme, dissolved in water with the addition of 3.5 millilitres of hydrochloric acid, complies with the limit test for sulphates".

delete lines 15-19,

insert "Assay. Dissolve about 2 grammes, accurately weighed, in 25 millilitres of water, add 5 millilitres of solution of barium chloride, and titrate with *N/1* hydrochloric acid, using solution of phenolphthalein as indicator

To the solution in the flask add solution of bromophenol blue, and continue the titration with *N/1* hydrochloric acid. Each millilitre of *N/1* hydrochloric acid used in the second titration is equivalent to 0.0530 gramme of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ .

Each millilitre of *N/1* hydrochloric acid used in the combined titrations is equivalent to 0.0400 gramme of total alkali, calculated as  $\text{NaOH}$ ."

## SODII PHOSPHAS

### Sodium Phosphate

Page 398,

after line 35,

insert "Dissolve 2 grammes in 20 millilitres of water, add 5 millilitres of acetic acid and 3 millilitres of solution of calcium chloride, and set aside for one hour, no turbidity is produced (absence of fluorides)"

## SODII THIOSULPHAS

### [Sod. Thiosulph ]

### Sodium Thiosulphate



Vol Wt 278.2

Sodium Thiosulphate may be prepared by the action of sulphur on sodium sulphite. It contains not less than 99 per cent, and not more than the equivalent of 101 per cent, of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Characters.** Colourless, transparent, monoclinic, prismatic crystals, odourless, taste, saline. Efflorescent in warm dry air, slightly deliquescent in moist air.

Soluble in 0.5 part of water at 25°, insoluble in alcohol (95 per cent)

**Tests for Identity.** Yields the reactions characteristic of sodium, and of thiosulphates.

**Tests for Purity.** A 10 per cent, w/v solution in water is neutral, or faintly alkaline, to litmus.

To 5 millilitres of a 5 per cent w/v aqueous solution add 5 millilitres of *solution of ammonium oxalate*, and set aside for five minutes, no turbidity is produced (limit of calcium)

*Arsenic limit*, 2 parts per million *Lead limit*, 5 parts per million

**Assay** Dissolve about 1 gramme accurately weighed in 20 millilitres of *water*, and titrate with *N/10 iodine*. Each millilitre of *N/10 iodine* is equivalent to 0.02482 gramme of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

**Storage** Sodium Thiosulphate should be kept in a well closed container

**Sterilisation of a Solution** A solution of Sodium Thiosulphate for injection is sterilised by *heating in an autoclave* or by *Tyndallisation*, or by *filtration*.

#### DOSES

##### Metric

##### Imperial

By subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection.

0.3 to 1 gramme.

5 to 15 grains.

## SULPHARSPHENAMINA

### Sulpharsphenamine

Page 414, line 24,

*delete "5".*

*insert "1.5".*

Page 415,

after line 9,

*insert "The solution is used immediately after preparation"*

## THEOPHYLLINA

### [Theophyll.]

### Theophylline

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{N}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  . Mol Wt 198.1

Theophylline, 1,3 dimethylxanthine, is an alkaloid, obtained from the dried leaves of *Camellia sinensis* (Linn.) O Kuntze, or it may be prepared synthetically

**Characters.** A white, crystalline powder, odourless, taste, bitter

Soluble in 120 parts of *water* at  $25^{\circ}$ , more soluble in hot *water*, soluble in 80 parts of *alcohol* (95 per cent) at  $25^{\circ}$ , sparingly soluble in *ether*.

**Tests for Identity** Dissolve 0.01 grammes in 1 millilitre of *hydrochloric acid* add 0.1 grammes of *potassium chlorate*, and evaporate to dryness in a porcelain dish a reddish residue remains, which becomes purple when exposed to the vapour of *dilute solution of ammonia*.

A cold saturated aqueous solution gives with *solution of tannic acid* a white precipitate which is soluble in excess of the reagent.

**Tests for Purity** *Melting point*  $209^{\circ}$  to  $272^{\circ}$

A saturated aqueous solution is neutral to *litmus*.

0.2 grammes dissolved in 5 millilitres of *solution of potassium hydroxide* or in 5 millilitres of *dilute solution of ammonia*, gives a clear solution (limit of caffeine, theobromine, and paraxanthine).

Dissolve 0.1 grammes in 2 millilitres of *sulphuric acid* the solution is colourless and dissolve 0.1 grammes in 2 millilitres of *nitric acid* the solution is colourless (limit of readily carbonisable substances).

0.2 grammes loses, when dried at  $100^{\circ}$  not more than 0.019 grammes and leaves, on incineration not more than 0.0002 grammes of residue.

**Preparation** *Injection of Mersalyl*

## THYROIDEUM

### Thyroid

Page 433, lines 26-28,

delete "and not more inorganic iodine than 10 per cent of the content of total iodine".

Page 434,

delete lines 8-12,

insert "Assay Boil 1 gramme with 10 millilitres of  $\lambda/1$  sodium hydroxide under a reflux condenser for four hours add 30 millilitres of *water* and, after cooling to about  $40^{\circ}$ , 11 millilitres, or a sufficient quantity, of  $\lambda/1$  *sulphuric acid* until the mixture is slightly acid to *Congo-red paper*. Set aside for eighteen to twenty-four hours, and filter through a filter paper, 45 millimetres in diameter, which has been accurately fitted to a funnel, the filter being finally drained by means of a suction pump. Transfer the filter paper with the contents to a nickel crucible, about 18 milli-

metres in diameter, sprinkle a little *anhydrous sodium carbonate* on the surface of the precipitate, and dry at  $110^{\circ}$ . Crumple up the filter paper, embed it completely in *anhydrous sodium carbonate* in the crucible, and complete the Assay as directed under 'Thyroxin sodium', commencing with the words 'invert the crucible', and using for the final titration *N/200 sodium thiosulphate* in place of *N/20 sodium thiosulphate*. Each millilitre of *N/200 sodium thiosulphate* is equivalent to 0.1058 milligram of iodine in combination as thyroxine".

## THYROXINSODIUM

### Thyroxine-sodium

Page 435,

delete lines 23-41, and

Page 436,

delete lines 1 and 2;

insert "Assay Mix in a nickel crucible, approximately 18 millimetres in diameter, about 0.05 grammes, accurately weighed, with about 1 gramme of *anhydrous sodium carbonate*, fill the crucible completely with *anhydrous sodium carbonate*, well pressed down, invert the crucible and contents into a nickel crucible, 25 millimetres in diameter, and add sufficient *anhydrous sodium carbonate* to seal the junction of the two crucibles. Heat for fifteen minutes over a Bunsen flame in such a manner that the outer crucible is at a uniform dull red heat. Allow to cool, break up the contents of the crucibles, place in a 250 millilitre beaker, add 100 millilitres of *water*, and boil gently for ten minutes. Filter, and wash the residue with a little *water*, boil the residue a second time with 100 millilitres of *water* for twenty minutes, again filter, and wash the residue with a little *water*. Transfer the mixed filtrates and washings to a 1 litre flask, cool, and add sufficient *water* to produce about 500 millilitres. Add 3 drops of *solution of methyl orange*, and sufficient *sulphuric acid* (50 per cent *w/v*) to neutralise the solution. Then add 1 millilitre of *sulphuric acid* (50 per cent *w/v*), 0.2 millilitre of *bromine* and a small piece of *marble* (about 0.05 grammes), and boil briskly for ten minutes. Cool to about  $20^{\circ}$ , add 0.2 millilitre of a 25 per cent *w/v* solution of *phenol* in *glacial acetic acid*, and allow to stand for at least two minutes. Add 5 millilitres of *solution of potassium iodide*, and titrate with *N/20 sodium thiosulphate*, using at the end of the titration *macilage of starch* as indicator. Each millilitre of *N/20 sodium thiosulphate* is equivalent to 1.008 milligrams of I".

**TINCTURA DIGITALIS****Tincture of Digitalis**

Page 443, line 29,

delete "01",

insert "008".

Page 444, line 10,

delete "100",

insert "80"

after line 14,

insert "or alternatively —

Powdered Digitalis—A quantity containing 1000 Units of activity, equivalent to 80 grammes of the *international standard digitalis powder*

Alcohol (70 per cent) . . . . 1000 millilitres

Macerate in a closed vessel for two days, shaking occasionally, strain, press the marc lightly, mix the liquids obtained Clarify by subsidence, or by filtration".

**TINCTURA IPECACUANHÆ****Tincture of Ipecacuanha**

Page 445,

after line 32,

insert "Dilute Acetic Acid . . 16.5 millilitres".

line 37,

after "Alcohol (90 per cent)",

insert "and the Dilute Acetic Acid".

**TINCTURA STRAMONII****Tincture of Stramonium**

Page 451,

delete lines 1-8;

insert

"Liquid Extract of Stramonium 100 millilitres

Alcohol (45 per cent), sufficient

to produce . . . . . 1000 millilitres

Mix; set aside for not less than twelve hours; filter."

## TOXINUM DIPHTHERICUM DETOXICATUM

## Diphtheria Prophylactic

Page 461,

after line 15,

insert "(f) Alum Precipitated Toxoid, a suspension of white, slightly yellow or yellowish brown particles in a colourless liquid, prepared by treating the filtrate with formaldehyde, adding Alum in the proportion necessary to produce a suitable precipitate, separating the precipitate, and washing and suspending it in Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride".

Page 461,

delete lines 34-44, and

Page 462,

delete lines 1-6;

insert "Test II A quantity not exceeding five times the volume indicated as the adult dose injected under the skin on one occasion, or one tenth of the volume indicated as the adult dose injected under the skin on two occasions, which are separated by an interval of not more than four weeks, into each of not less than ten normal guinea pigs, gives them a degree of immunity indicated by the result of the following method of examination —

One test dose of Schick Test Toxin is injected into the skin of each of the guinea pigs, if ten guinea pigs are used in the test, a "positive Schick reaction" must not occur in more than two of the animals, if more than ten guinea pigs are used in the test a "positive Schick reaction" must not occur in more than one fourth of the animals tested.

For Diphtheria Toxin Antitoxin Floccules and Diphtheria Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules the test for potency as an immunising antigen may be carried out by the following alternative method — A quantity not exceeding five times the volume indicated as the adult dose injected under the skin on one occasion, or one-tenth of the volume indicated as the adult dose injected under the skin on two occasions, which are separated by an interval of not more than four weeks, into each of not less than nine normal guinea pigs gives them a degree of immunity indicated by the results of the following method of examination —

One test dose of Schick Test Toxin and two test doses of Schick Test Toxin respectively are injected simultaneously at different places in the skin of each of the guinea pigs, a positive reaction

to one Schick Test Dose must not occur in more than one-third of the animals tested or, alternatively, a positive reaction to two Schick Test Doses must not occur in more than two-thirds of the animals tested.

This examination is made not later than six weeks after the single injection and not later than three weeks after the second of the two injections".

## TRYPARSAMIDUM

[Tryparsamid]

Tryparsamide

$\text{NaO(OH)} \text{AsO C}_6\text{H}_4 \text{NH CH}_2\text{CONH}_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Mol Wt 305.0

Tryparsamide is sodium N phenylglycineamide *p* arsonate, and may be prepared by boiling an aqueous solution of sodium *p*-aminophenylarsonate with chloracetamide, converting the resulting N phenylglycineamide *p* arsenic acid into its sodium salt, and crystallising from dilute alcohol. It contains not less than 25.1 per cent, and not more than 25.5 per cent, of As in organic combination, and not less than 9.25 per cent, and not more than 9.5 per cent, of N both calculated with reference to the substance dried at 110°.

**Characters** A colourless, crystalline powder, odourless.

Freely soluble in water, insoluble, or only slightly soluble, in alcohol (95 per cent), in ether, in chloroform, and in benzene.

**Tests for Identity.** To the solution obtained in the Assay add dilute sulphuric acid and a slight excess of sulphur dioxide, boil until the odour of sulphur dioxide is removed, and pass in hydrogen sulphide, a yellow precipitate, which is soluble in solution of ammonium carbonate, is produced.

Dissolve 0.5 gramme in 5 millilitres of water, add 3 millilitres of solution of sodium hydroxide, and boil, ammonia is evolved.

To 1 millilitre of a 10 per cent w/v aqueous solution add 1 millilitre of solution of calcium chloride, a precipitate of microscopic wedge shaped prisms is gradually produced.

To 1 millilitre of a 10 per cent w/v aqueous solution add 1 millilitre of solution of silver nitrate, a precipitate of thin microscopic needles is produced.

**Tests for Purity.** An aqueous solution is neutral to litmus.

To 1 millilitre of a 10 per cent w/v aqueous solution add

1 millilitre of *solution of magnesium ammonio-sulphate*, no precipitate is produced in the cold (absence of arsenate, and of phosphate)

To 0.5 gramme in a test tube (A), add 1 millilitre of *solution of arsanilic acid*. To 0.25 gramme in a test tube (B), add 2 millilitres of *solution of arsanilic acid*. To each tube add 4 millilitres of *water* and 1.5 millilitres of a 1 per cent w/v aqueous solution of *sodium nitrite*. Cool the tubes below 5°, and to each add 5 millilitres of *dilute hydrochloric acid* and 10 millilitres of *solution of β naphthol*, the colour in tube A is not deeper than that in tube B (limit of arsanilic acid)

To 1 millilitre of a 10 per cent w/v aqueous solution add 0.2 millilitre of *test-solution of ferric chloride*, a brown precipitate soluble in excess of *test-solution of ferric chloride* is formed, but no blue colouration is produced (absence of ars phenamine compounds)

Dissolve 3 grammes in 10 millilitres of *water*, the solution is free from suspended matter, and remains clear for six hours

Loses, when dried at 110°, not less than 2.5 per cent, and not more than 3.5 per cent, of its weight

**Assay** For arsenic Transfer about 0.2 gramme accurately weighed to a 600-millilitre conical flask and moisten with 7.5 millilitres of *sulphuric acid*, add 1.5 millilitres of *fuming nitric acid*, and heat at about the boiling point for forty-five minutes. Remove the flask from the source of heat, add 0.5 millilitre of *fuming nitric acid*, and heat until brown fumes cease to be evolved. Allow to cool slightly, and add in several portions 5 grammes of *ammonium sulphate*, and again heat gently, shaking occasionally until the evolution of gas has ceased. The resulting liquid should be colourless. Cool, and add sufficient *water* to produce 100 millilitres. Add 1 gramme of *potassium iodide*, boil gently until the volume is reduced to about 40 millilitres, cool, decolourise with *N/10 sodium thiosulphate* and dilute with about 150 millilitres of *water*. Make the solution faintly alkaline to *litmus* with *solution of sodium hydroxide*, and then faintly acid with *dilute sulphuric acid*, add 20 millilitres of a cold saturated solution of *sodium bicarbonate*, and titrate with *N/10 iodine*, using *mucilage of starch* as indicator. Each millilitre of *N/10 iodine* is equivalent to 0.003747 gramme of As

For nitrogen Dissolve about 0.3 gramme accurately weighed, in 30 millilitres of *nitrogen free sulphuric acid*, add 10 grammes of *potassium sulphate* and a small globule of *mercury*, and heat until a clear colourless liquid is obtained, cool, dilute with *water*, transfer to an ammonia distillation apparatus, add an excess of a 40 per cent w/v solution of *sodium hydroxide* in *water* and 1 millilitre of *solution of sodium sulphide*, and

distil the liberated ammonia into 25 millilitres of *N/10 sulphuric acid*, titrate the excess of acid with *N/10 sodium hydroxide*, using *solution of methyl red as indicator*. Each millilitre of *N/10 sulphuric acid* is equivalent to 0.0014 grammes of *N*

**Storage** Tryparsamide should be kept in a small well closed container, protected from light, and stored in a cool place  
**Sterilisation of a Solution** Tryparsamide is prepared in sterile solution for injection by dissolving it in the requisite amount of Sterilised Water

#### DOSES

Metric	Imperial
<b>By subcutaneous, Intramuscular or Intravenous Injection.</b>	
1 to 2 grammes	15 to 30 grains

**NOTE.**—In Canada Tryparsamide will be controlled by patents until the 2nd November, 1938

### UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX

#### Simple Ointment

Page 476, line 12,

before "When Simple Ointment",  
 insert "Unless otherwise directed in the text."

### UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS

#### Ointment of Sulphur

Page 476, line 20,

after "Simple Ointment",  
 insert "prepared with White Soft Paraffin".

### VALERIANA

#### Valerian

Page 481, line 9,

delete "10";  
 insert "12".

## ZINCI SULPHAS

## Zinc Sulphate

Page 484, line 36,

after "bottle",

*insert* ", add 5 millilitres of water, and shake well".

Line 37,

after "titrate",

*insert* "immediately".

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# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I

### MATERIALS AND SOLUTIONS EMPLOYED IN TESTS

Page 494,

*delete line 15;*

*insert "Arachis Oil. of the British Pharmacopoeia.*

*Arsanilic Acid: para arsanilic acid,  $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{AsO}(\text{OH})_2$ , of Reagent purity*

*Arsanilic Acid, Solution of: dissolve 0.005 grammes of arsanilic acid in 20 millilitres of water by the addition of a few drops of *solution of sodium hydroxide*, and add a sufficient quantity of *water* to produce 100 millilitres".*

Page 495, after line 9,

*insert "Calcium Acid Phosphate:  $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , of Reagent purity".*

*after line 18,*

*insert "Calcium Lactate: of the British Pharmacopoeia".*

Page 498, after line 4,

*insert "Cottonseed Oil: of the British Pharmacopoeia".*

*after line 10,*

*insert "Cyclohexane:  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}$ , a clear colourless liquid, specific gravity (15.5°/15.5°), about 0.78; boiling point, 81° to 82°; freezing point, 4.5° to 6.5°, almost completely transparent to radiation of greater wave length than 250m $\mu$ , and exhibits no trace of discontinuous absorption".*

*after line 11,*

*insert "2:6-Dichlorophenolindophenol:*

*$\text{HO C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N : C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{O}$ , of Reagent purity.*

*2:6-Dichlorophenolindophenol, Solution of: warm*

0.1 grammes of 2, 6-dichlorophenolindophenol with 100 millilitres of water, and filter

Solution of 2, 6-dichlorophenolindophenol must not be used later than three days after preparation

Digitonin of Reagent purity".

~~delete lines 14-19,~~

*insert* "Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, Solution of—dissolve 0.125 grammes of dimethylaminobenzaldehyde in a cooled mixture of 65 millilitres of sulphuric acid and 35 millilitres of water, and add 0.1 millilitre of *test solution of ferric chloride*

Solution of Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde must not be used later than seven days after preparation

after line 20

*insert* "3, 5-Dinitrobenzoyl chloride:

$C_6H_3(NO_2)_2COCl$  of Reagent purity

Diphenylbenzidine  $C_6H_5NH-C_6H_4-C_6H_5NH-C_6H_5$  of Reagent purity

after line 22,

*insert* "Eosin the disodium salt of tetrabromofluorescein  $C_{10}H_8Br_4O_4Na_2$  of Reagent purity

Eosin, Solution of a 0.5 per cent w/v solution of eosin in water"

Page 499 after line 21,

*insert* "Formic Acid of Reagent purity, containing about 90 per cent w/w of HCOOH

Fuller's Earth of commerce complying with the following test—Suspend 1 gramme in 80 millilitres of water and add 15 millilitres of a 1 per cent w/v solution of quinine bisulphite. Set aside for half an hour, shaking occasionally and filter. To 50 millilitres of the filtrate add 0.5 millilitre of solution of potassium mercuric iodide, any turbidity produced is not greater than the turbidity produced by diluting 0.5 millilitre of a 0.1 per cent w/v solution of quinine bisulphate with water to 50 millilitres and adding 0.5 millilitre of solution of potassium mercuric iodide

after line 23

*insert* "Haematoxylin of Reagent purity

Haematoxylin and Alum, Solution of—mix 10 millilitres of a 10 per cent w/v solution of haematoxylin in dehydrated alcohol with 200 millilitres of a 10 per cent w/v solution

of alum in water, and add 3 millilitres of a 6.25 per cent w/v solution of potassium permanganate in water, boil for one minute, stirring constantly, and cool quickly.

**Haematoxylin and Ferric Ammonium Sulphate, Solution of** pour, slowly and with stirring, 150 millilitres of a 6.6 per cent w/v solution of ferric ammonium sulphate in water into 75 millilitres of a 2 per cent w/v solution of haematoxylin in warm water boil for half a minute and allow to cool, filter before use."

Page 501, after line 2.

insert "Iron Citrate of commerce, scales"

after line 18.

insert "Magenta, Acid of Reagent purity".

Page 502, after line 6

insert "Marble of Reagent purity".

Page 503, after line 6.

insert " $\beta$ -Naphthol, Solution of dissolve 5 grammes of  $\beta$  naphthol freshly recrystallised in 40 millilitres of solution of sodium hydroxide, and add sufficient water to produce 100 millilitres.

Solution of  $\beta$  naphthol must be freshly prepared."

Page 504 after line 10.

insert "Phenylhydrazine  $C_6H_5NHNH_2$  of Reagent purity

after line 19

insert "Picrolonic Acid 1 (4-nitrophenyl) 3-methyl 4-nitropyrazolone(5)  $C_{10}H_4O_4N_4$  of Reagent purity

Page 507, after line 9.

insert "Potassium Phosphate Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate  $K_2HPO_4$  of Reagent purity

after line 17

insert "Pyridine  $C_6H_5N$  of Reagent purity".

after line 22,

insert "Quinine Bisulphate of the British Pharmacopoeia"

after line 25,

insert "Rice Starch: of the British Pharmacopoeia."

Page 508, after line 23,

insert "Sodium Caseinate Soluble casein of commerce, extracted with alcohol (90 per cent) and ether".

Page 509, after line 4,

insert "Sodium Iodide of the British Pharmacopœia"

Page 510 after line 33,

insert "Sulphanilic Acid  $C_6H_4NH_2SO_3H$ , of Reagent purity"

Sulphur Dioxide  $SO_2$  of commerce'

after last line,

insert "Sulphuric Acid (50 per cent. v/v) Mix equal volumes of sulphuric acid and water, and cool".

Page 511, line 6,

after "96 per cent w/w of  $H_2SO_4$ ",

insert ", and complying with the following test — Mix 45 millilitres with 5 millilitres of water, cool, and add 8 milligrams of *di-phenylbenzidine*, the solution is colourless or not more than very pale blue

Nitrogen free Sulphuric Acid should be stored in small containers Supples which may have absorbed water or nitric acid from the air should be rejected

Page 512 before line 1,

insert "Trinitrophenol and Acid Magenta, Solution of mix 5 millilitres of a 2 per cent w/v solution of *acid magenta* in water with 100 millilitres of a saturated solution of *trinitro phenol* in water, and add immediately before use 0.5 millilitre of a 1 per cent solution of *glacial acetic acid* in water"

## APPENDIX II

### A. SOLUTIONS EMPLOYED IN VOLUMETRIC DETERMINATIONS

Page 513 before line 1,

insert "Solution of Barium Hydroxide, N/10

Barium hydroxide, dissolved in freshly boiled and cooled water to contain in 1000 millilitres 15.775 grammes of  $Ba(OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ "

**B INDICATORS EMPLOYED IN VOLUMETRIC DETERMINATIONS AND IN pH DETERMINATIONS**

Page 519, line 4,

*delete "alcohol (20 per cent)";  
insert "alcohol (50 per cent)".*

**APPENDIX IV****A DETERMINATION OF FREEZING POINT, OF MELTING POINT, AND OF SOLIDIFYING POINT****VI Solidifying point of the Fatty Acids in Soaps**

Page 530, line 35,

*delete "30";  
insert "15".*

**D DETERMINATION OF OPTICAL ROTATION**

Page 538, last line,

*after "solution",*

*insert "at 20°. The specific rotation, unless otherwise stated, is calculated from observations made with sodium light. For certain substances the observations are made with the light from a mercury vapour lamp, using the green line of wave length 546.1 millimicron (mμ)"*

**F DETERMINATION OF VISCOSITY**

Page 539,

*delete lines 11-39.*

*insert "The dynamic viscosity ( $\eta$ ) of a liquid in units of the centimetre gramme second system is the tangential force in dynes per square centimetre exerted on each of two parallel planes, placed 1 centimetre apart in the liquid, when one of the planes is moving in its own plane with a velocity of 1 centimetre per second relatively to the other. The unit of dynamic viscosity on the centimetre gramme second system, the poise, is the dynamic viscosity of a liquid in which the force between the two planes is 1 dyne per square centimetre. The centipoise is one hundredth of a poise."*

*The kinematic viscosity ( $\nu$ ) of a liquid is the quotient obtained by dividing the dynamic viscosity by the density of the liquid. The unit of kinematic viscosity on the centimetre gramme second system, the stokes, is the kinematic viscosity of a liquid which has a dynamic viscosity of 1 poise."*

and a density of 1 grammes per cubic centimetre<sup>1</sup>. The centistokes is one hundredth of a stokes.

Viscosity is determined by means of a glass viscometer of the type shown in the figure and constructed in accordance with the dimensions shown in the tables. The specification of the apparatus and method of procedure is in agreement with the British Standard Specification No. 188 1929".

Page 540,

before line 1,

insert

"TABLE I

DIMENSIONS OF VISCOMETERS SUITABLE FOR LIQUID PARAFFIN

Range	— 30 to 200 centistokes					
Length of Tube (aB)	— 7 cm					
Length of Capillary (de)	— 10 cm					

All linear dimensions are given in centimetres

All volumes are given in millilitres

Capillary (de)	internal diameter	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.18
Tube (aB)	internal diameter	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bulb (BC)	internal diameter	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9
	capacity	20.0	16.2	13.2	10.4	8.2	6.4
Bulb (Cd)	capacity	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bent tube (ef)	minimum internal diameter	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Tube (Gh)	internal diameter	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bulb (fG)	internal diameter	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
	minimum capacity	21.5	18.0	15.0	11.5	9.0	7.5
Dimension x		5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9
Distance between vertical axes		2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Vertical distance of M above G		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.15

<sup>1</sup> In actual determinations densities expressed in grammes per millilitre may be employed since the difference between the cubic centimetre and the millilitre is too small to affect the results significantly.

TABLE II

DIMENSIONS OF VISCOMETERS SUITABLE FOR A 3 PER CENT  
SOLUTION OF PYROXYLIN IN ACETONE".

Page 540, line 1,

~~delete~~ 19 to 15 poises "insert 200 to 1500 centistokes "~~delete~~ lines 29-42,

insert METHOD OF PROCEDURE.—The viscometer is filled to the marks M and G with the liquid to be tested and is placed vertically in a bath maintained at the specified temperature. The liquid is sucked or blown up to a point 1 centimetre above B, and the time taken for the meniscus to fall from mark B to mark C is measured.

The constant (K) of the instrument is determined in centistokes per second by observations on a liquid of known kinematic viscosity.

The kinematic viscosity is calculated from the equation

$$\nu = \frac{1}{K} t$$

where  $\nu$  = kinematic viscosity in centistokes

$t$  = time in seconds for the meniscus to fall from B to C

The dynamic viscosity is calculated from the equation

$$\eta = \nu \rho$$

where  $\eta$  = dynamic viscosity in poises

$\rho$  = weight in grammes of 1 millilitre of the liquid at the temperature of the test '.

Page 540 after last line,

insert

**"G DETERMINATION OF ULTRA VIOLET  
ABSORPTION**

The ultra violet absorption is the logarithm of the ratio of the intensities of the incident and emergent beams of ultra violet radiation of a specified wave length when allowed to pass through a layer, 1 centimetre in thickness, of a 1 per cent w/v solution of the substance in a specified solvent. The ratio of the intensities is measured in a spectrophotometer by a photographic or other suitable method".

## APPENDIX V

QUALITATIVE REACTIONS AND TESTS FOR  
SUBSTANCES MENTIONED IN THE  
PHARMACOPÆIA

Page 549, after line 12,

insert "Thiosulphates

Solutions of thiosulphates give with *hydrochloric acid* a white precipitate of sulphur, which soon turns yellow, and evolve sulphur dioxide, a colourless gas with a pungent smell of burning sulphur

Strong solutions of thiosulphates give with *solution of barium chloride* a white precipitate, which is soluble in *hydrochloric acid* with separation of sulphur

Solutions of thiosulphates decolourise *solution of iodine*, the decolourised solution does not give the reaction for sulphates

Solutions of thiosulphates decolourise *solution of bromine*, the decolourised solution gives the reaction for sulphates"

## APPENDIX VI

## QUANTITATIVE TEST FOR LEAD

Table, page 554.

insert "Calcii Gluconas . | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 "

Page 559,

insert "Sodi Thiosulphas | 12 | — | 2 | — | 5 | 5 "

## APPENDIX VII

## QUANTITATIVE TEST FOR ARSENIC

Page 566, after last line,

insert "Bismuthi et Sodi Tartras

Limit 2 parts per million

Treat 5 grammes as described under "Bismuthi Salicylas"

## Bismuthi Oxychloridum.

Limit 2 parts per million.

Treat 5 grammes as described under 'Bismuthi Carbonas'."

Page 567, after line 26,

insert "Calcii Gluconas. Limit 5 parts per million

Treat 2 grammes as described under 'Calcii Lactas'".

Page 568, after line 23,

insert "Ferris Subchloridum Citratum.

Limit 10 parts per million

Treat 1 gramme as described under 'Ferris Carbonas Saccharatus'".

Page 570, after line 32,

insert "Mersalylum. Limit 10 parts per million.

Mix 1 gramme with 1 gramme of calcium hydroxide *As T* and 1 millilitre of water, dry and ignite gently, dissolve the residue in 14 millilitres of brominated hydrochloric acid *As T* and 45 millilitres of water and remove the excess of bromine by a few drops of solution of stannous chloride *As T*"

Page 573, after line 11,

insert "Sodii Thiosulphas Limit 2 parts per million.

Boil 5 grammes with 5 grammes of potassium chlorate *As T* and 35 millilitres of water until dissolved, add 18 millilitres of hydrochloric acid *As T*, and continue boiling gently, until the reaction is complete and most of the chlorine is evolved cool, add 15 millilitres of water and a few drops of stannous chloride solution *As T*".

## APPENDIX XI

## A. DETERMINATION OF ESTERS IN VOLATILE OILS

Page 580, after line 20,

insert "0.1311 gramme of Santalyl Acetate".

## D. DETERMINATION OF CARVONE IN OIL OF CARAWAY, AND IN OIL OF DILL

Page 583, line 17,

delete "about thirty-five";

insert "forty".

## APPENDIX XIV

Pages 596 and 597,

*delete this appendix;*

*insert*

## APPENDIX XIV

*COLOUR GLASSES FOR THE SULPHURIC ACID  
TEST ON LIQUID PARAFFIN*

The colour glasses are standardised to have the following properties on the system of colour measurement adopted at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington.

*Red glass*

Colour Quality  $0.377X + 0.33Y + 0.292Z$

Photometric Transmission 66.6 per cent

*Yellow glass*

Colour Quality  $0.412X + 0.451Y + 0.137Z$

Photometric Transmission 84.3 per cent

*Combination of the Red glass and the Yellow glass*

Colour Quality  $0.447X + 0.423Y + 0.130Z$

Photometric Transmission 56.2 per cent

In the foregoing specifications X, Y and Z denote the reference stimuli of the system of colour specification adopted by the International Commission on Illumination, in 1931, and the measurements, both of colour quality and photometric transmission, are presumed to be made with source B, adopted by that Commission for colorimetric measurements

## APPENDIX XV

*A BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF ANTIRACHITIC  
VITAMIN (VITAMIN D)*

Page 599, lines 4 and 5,

*delete "A suitable dose of the Standard Preparation is about 0.25 Unit",*

*insert "Suitable doses of the Standard Preparation may vary from 0.25 to 1 Unit".*

Page 599, line 6,

*delete* "receives";

*insert* "may receive".

after line 8,

*insert* "Alternatively, the whole of the ten days' dose may be given as one dose at the beginning of the test period".

line 34,

*delete* "difference";

*insert* "ratio".

line 36,

*delete* "difference",

*insert* "relation".

lines 38 and 39,

*delete* "A difference of 50 per cent, or more, in potency can be detected by this test".

*insert* "Limits of Error.—When the method of X ray examination is used, in an experiment in which 10 rats are used in each group and the litters are evenly divided between the groups, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 63 and 159 per cent.

When the method of examination of the bones after staining is used, and there is a severe initial degree of rickets, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 40 and 215 per cent."

Page 600, lines 4 and 5,

*delete* "A suitable dose of the Standard Preparation is about 0.1 Unit",

*insert* "Suitable doses of the Standard Preparation may vary from 0.025 to 0.1 Unit".

line 9,

after "bones",

*insert* ", e.g. femora or humeri".

line 11,

after "are",

*insert* "dried,".

line 10,

before "bone",

*insert* "dry extracted".

after line 31,

*insert* "Limits of Error:—In an experiment in which

10 rats receive the Standard Preparation and 10 rats receive the preparation being tested, and the litters are evenly divided between the two groups, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 59 and 170 per cent".

#### D BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF GAS GANGRENE ANTITOXIN (PERFRINGENS)

Page 607, line 25,  
after "Gas gangrene Antitoxin",  
insert "(perfringens)".

#### I BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF POWDERED DIGITALIS

Page 620, line 28,  
delete "01",  
insert "008"

Page 623, line 14,  
delete "10",  
insert "8"

Page 624, line 17,  
delete "10",  
insert "8".

#### O ASSAY OF VITAMIN A

The activity of a preparation of vitamin A is determined by comparing its activity by a suitable biological method with that of the Standard Preparation of Vitamin A, or with that of a subsidiary laboratory standard the activity of which is known in terms of the Standard Preparation.

An expression of the content of vitamin A in a preparation may be obtained by multiplying the *ultra violet absorption* by a factor

##### I Standard Preparation of Vitamin A.

The Standard Preparation for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a quantity of pure  $\beta$  carotene kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. The Standard Preparation for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar standard preparation, kept in a different institute, has been defined by law, in these countries the standard preparation, so defined, is used.

## 2 The Unit of Vitamin A.

The Unit of Vitamin A activity for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the same as the international unit. It is defined as the specific activity contained in 0.6 microgram (0.6 $\gamma$ ) of the Standard Preparation of pure  $\beta$  carotene. The Unit for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar unit has been defined by law, in these countries the unit, so defined, is used.

## 3 Suggested Details of Biological Method

(a) *Increase in weight in rats which have ceased to grow on a diet deficient in vitamin A.* Four or five litters, containing in all about 30 newly weaned rats, each weighing from 30 to 40 grammes, are used for the test. They are given a diet containing all essentials for growth except vitamin A, until their reserves of that factor are exhausted and they cease to grow. This takes place in four to five weeks, if the stock from which the rats are drawn has been fed on a diet containing only a moderate amount of vitamin A. The diet used for this test may consist of —

<i>Sodium caseinate</i>	15 per cent
<i>Rice starch</i> (preferably partially dextrinised)	73 per cent
<i>Dried brewer's yeast</i>	8 per cent
<i>Salt mixture</i>	4 per cent

The following is a suitable salt mixture for use in preparing this diet —

<i>Sodium chloride</i> .	23.4 parts
<i>Magnesium sulphate</i>	21.6 ..
<i>Sodium phosphate</i>	35.8 ..
<i>Potassium phosphate</i>	69.6 ..
<i>Calcium acid phosphate</i>	68.8 ..
<i>Calcium lactate</i>	15.4 ..
<i>Iron citrate</i>	6.0 ..
<i>Potassium iodide</i> .	0.2 ..

In addition each rat receives about 10 Units of Vitamin D per week, given in one dose as one or more drops of a suitable

solution directly into the mouth. The diet may include also 15 per cent of a vitamin A free fat in place of 15 per cent of starch, if this addition is made the vitamin D may be added to the fat. Fresh tap water is supplied daily.

Each rat is weighed twice weekly. When three successive half weekly weighings have shown that its weight has not increased by more than 2 grammes, it is allocated to one of four or five groups. The groups are arranged so as to include equal numbers from each litter and equal numbers of males and females. Two of the groups are used for testing two doses of the Standard Preparation (1 Unit and 3 Units are suitable doses) and the other two or three groups for testing two or three doses of the cod liver oil being tested (0.5 1.0 and 2.0 milligrams are suitable doses). Thus the rats of different groups receive different doses, but all the rats of any one group receive equal doses. The doses may be given daily, or only twice a week in equivalent amount, suitable solutions being made so that the required dose can be administered as one or more drops directly into the mouth of the rat which is held firmly in the palm of the operator's hand with its mouth open to receive the drop. The rats are weighed once a week for three weeks or for longer if desired but the degree of accuracy obtainable in a test lasting for four weeks is only slightly greater than that obtained in a test lasting for three weeks. At the end of this time, the average increases in weight of the rats in the different groups are determined. Comparisons are drawn between the groups receiving doses of the cod liver oil being tested and those receiving doses of the Standard Preparation, and the activity of the cod liver oil being tested is calculated in terms of the Standard Preparation. The range of doses proposed for the Standard Preparation and for the cod liver oil being tested will be suitable for samples of cod liver oil whose potencies range from about 500 Units per gramme (when the doses 2.0 milligrams of cod liver oil and 1 Unit of the Standard Preparation give equal results) to about 6000 Units per gramme (when the doses 0.5 milligram of cod liver oil and 3 Units of the Standard Preparation give equal results).

Only two groups of 10 rats each need be used if the relation between average increase in weight and dose of vitamin A given has been previously determined. Every rat in one group may then receive 2 milligrams of the cod liver oil being

tested, and every rat in the other group may receive 2 Units of the Standard Preparation. If these groups give equal average increases in weight, the potency of the oil is 1000 Units per gramme. If the two groups do not give equal increases in weight, the potencies of the doses are not directly proportional to the mean increases in weight, but to the amounts of vitamin A, which have been determined previously by the special experiment as corresponding to the two mean increases in weight.

**Limits of Error** —In an experiment in which 10 rats (5 males and 5 females) receive the Standard Preparation and 10 rats (5 males and 5 females) receive the preparation being tested, and in which the mean responses are equal the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 30 and 330 per cent for a three weeks test, and 37 and 272 per cent for a five weeks test.

(b) *Prophylactic* The method described above can be carried out as a prophylactic test by giving doses of the preparation being tested and of the Standard Preparation to groups of rats suitably arranged from the beginning of the experiment instead of giving them only after the animals have become steady in weight. Certain modifications of the test are necessary —(1) in every test observations must be made on a control group of rats which receive neither the cod liver oil being tested nor the Standard Preparation, (2) the test must be carried on until this control group has died, and the other groups of rats, receiving different doses of the cod liver oil being tested or of the Standard Preparation, show differences in average increases in weight, comparisons can then be drawn between these different groups, (3) a previous determination of the relation between increases in weight and doses of vitamin A cannot be used in order to reduce the number of groups of rats used. Doses suitable for a prophylactic test are about one tenth of the doses suitable for a curative test.

**Limits of Error** —The data at present available do not permit of the calculation of the error of this test. Individual workers should estimate the error from their own data.

#### 4 Suggested Details of Spectrophotometric Method.

A solution of the unsaponifiable matter of the cod liver oil in dehydrated alcohol or cyclohexane is prepared by the method described below, and the *ultra violet absorption* at  $324\text{m}\mu$  is determined by means of a suitable spectrophotometer, the

result being calculated with reference to the original oil. An expression of the content of vitamin A in the cod liver oil in Units per gramme is obtained by multiplying the *ultra-violet absorption* by the factor declared by the Permanent Commission on Biological Standardisation of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations as the factor to be used for this purpose <sup>1</sup>.

*Preparation of the solution of the unsaponifiable matter*

Boil 1 gramme of the cod liver oil with 10 millilitres of freshly prepared *N/2 alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide* for five minutes, or until the solution is clear. Add 20 millilitres of water, transfer to a small separator and extract with two successive quantities of 25 millilitres of *anaesthetic ether*. Wash the mixed ethereal solutions by gentle rotation, without violent shaking successively with 10 to 20 millilitres of water, with 10 to 20 millilitres of *N/2 potassium hydroxide* and with water. Again wash the ethereal solution by shaking thoroughly, with two successive quantities of 10 millilitres of water, filter into a flask, remove the ether, and dissolve the residue in a sufficient quantity of *dehydrated alcohol* or cyclohexane to produce a solution of the concentration required for the instrument to be used. A preliminary test on the untreated oil will indicate the quantities of oil and of solvent, which will be necessary.

A statement of the vitamin A content which has been derived in this way should be accompanied by a statement indicating the method of assay employed.

The spectrophotometric method, as described, measures the amount of a substance having a certain physical property characteristic of vitamin A. When applied to the determination of vitamin A in a specimen of cod liver oil, which conforms in all other respects to the Pharmacopœial requirements it gives a trustworthy measurement, but it may be in applicable in the presence of other substances showing absorption in the region of  $328\text{m}\mu$ . In the event of a discrepancy, due to this or any other cause between the Units of vitamin A in a preparation of vitamin A as determined by the biological method and by the spectrophotometric method the value as determined by the biological method shall be accepted.

*Limits of Error* — The limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) for the actual physical measurement of the intensity of absorption

<sup>1</sup> The factor accepted at present (December 1936) is 1600.

at  $328\text{m}\mu$  depend on the level of absorption and the number of replicate tests made.

The following table gives the values obtained under different conditions—

Intensity of absorption E 1 per cent 1 cm	Single tests per cent	Tests in duplicate per cent	Tests in quadruplicate per cent
0.33	80 and 120	86 and 114	90 and 110
0.67	90 and 110	93 and 107	95 and 105
1.33	95 and 105	96.5 and 103.5	97.5 and 102.5

No information is available for the calculation of the error of the factor.

### P BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF ANTHEURITIC VITAMIN (VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>)

The activity of a preparation of antineuritic vitamin (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) is determined by comparing its antineuritic activity with that of the Standard Preparation of Antineuritic Vitamin (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) by a suitable method.

#### 1. Standard Preparation of Antineuritic Vitamin (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)

The Standard Preparation for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. The Standard Preparation for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar standard preparation kept in a different institute has been defined by law, in these countries the standard preparation, so defined, is used.

#### 2 The Unit of Antineuritic Activity (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>).

The Unit of Antineuritic Activity (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the same as the international unit and is defined as the specific antineuritic activity contained in 10 milligrams of the Standard Preparation. The Unit for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar unit has been defined by law, in these countries the unit, so defined, is used.

#### 3 Suggested Details of Method

*Increase in weight of rats which have ceased to grow while receiving a diet deficient in vitamin B<sub>1</sub>.*

About 10 young rats each weighing from 40 to 50 grammes, immediately after weaning, are fed upon a diet, which contains

all essentials for growth except vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. A basal diet suitable for this test may consist of —

<i>Sodium caseinate</i>	100 grammes
<i>Pies starch</i>	300 grammes
<i>Arachis oil or cottonseed oil</i>	"5 grammes
<i>Salt mixture</i> (see Assay of Vitamin 1 page 87)	25 grammes
<i>Water</i>	500 grammes

The well mixed diet should be thoroughly cooked by steaming for about three hours. Each rat receives daily 3 to 5 drops (0.06 to 0.1 gramme) of cod liver oil from a dropper *p p tte* to provide vitamins A and D. Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> may be provided by administration of 1 millilitre of an autoclaved extract of yeast made as follows —

Mix fresh pressed brewer's yeast with sufficient water to produce the consistency of cream transfer to a filter remove the liquid as completely as possible by suction and complete the removal of liquid by means of a hand press. Repeat this process with several successive quantities of water until the expressed liquid is of a pale straw colour. Determine the proportion of dry solids in the res due by drying a small quantity at 100°. Mix the quantity of residue which corresponds to 100 grammes of dry solids, with from 1000 to 1500 millilitres of a boiling 0.02 per cent *w/v* solution of *glac al acetic acid in water*, boil for five minutes stirring constantly and filter while hot. Evaporate the filtrate on a water bath to 200 millilitres and heat in an autoclave at 100° for five hours in order to destroy vitamin B<sub>1</sub>.

The rats are placed in separate cages with wire grids of mesh not smaller than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in order to hinder access to faeces. The young rats thus fed show an increase in weight for two or three weeks which then ceases. When the weight has been stationary for not less than five days or has begun to decline the rats are divided into two groups. Each rat of one group receives daily for four weeks 10 milligrams of the substance being tested and each rat of the other group receives daily for the same period 10 milligrams (1 Unit) of the Standard Preparation. The doses are readily taken, if moistened with water and given on a small dish. The average increase in weight of the rats is determined for each group

If the average increase in weight is approximately the same for both groups, the vitamin B<sub>1</sub> activity of the substance being tested is equal to that of the Standard Preparation. If the increase in weight in the group receiving the substance being tested is less or greater than that in the group receiving the Standard Preparation, the test is repeated using a larger or smaller dose of the substance being tested a simultaneous experiment being made with the Standard Preparation. Alternatively, for the first trial two doses of the substance being tested may be given, and fourteen rats may be used. In each trial there should be at least 2 rats receiving no dose, these should show a gradual decline in weight ending usually in convulsions, caused by vitamin B<sub>1</sub> deficiency.

The rats used in any one trial should be drawn from two or three litters, those receiving the different doses being evenly distributed over these litters.

The activity of the preparation being tested is calculated from the dose, which gives a result equal to that given by 1 Unit of the Standard Preparation.

**Limits of Error** —In an experiment in which 5 rats receive the Standard Preparation and 5 rats receive the preparation being tested, and in which the mean responses are equal, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 65 and 154 per cent.

#### **Q BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF ANTISCORBUTIC VITAMIN (VITAMIN C)**

The activity of a preparation containing antiscorbutic vitamin (vitamin C) is determined by comparing its antiscorbutic activity with that of the Standard Preparation of Antiscorbutic Vitamin (Vitamin C) by a suitable method.

##### **i. Standard Preparation of Antiscorbutic Vitamin (Vitamin C)**

The Standard Preparation for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a quantity of ascorbic acid kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. The Standard Preparation for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar standard preparation, kept in a different institute has been defined by law; in these countries the standard preparation, so defined, is used.

## 2 The Unit of Antiscorbutic Activity (Vitamin C)

The Unit of Antiscorbutic Activity (Vitamin C) for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the same as the international unit. It is defined as the specific antiscorbutic activity contained in 0.05 milligram of the Standard Preparation. The Unit for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar unit has been defined by law, in these countries the unit, so defined, is used.

## 3 Suggested Details of Method.

### (a) *Changes in the histological structure of the teeth*

When guinea pigs are fed on diets deficient in vitamin C, changes are produced in the structure of their teeth. These changes are related to the degree of the deficiency and occur before other symptoms, such as tender gums and haemorrhages at the knee-joints.

Guinea pigs, each weighing from 250 to 300 grammes, receive a basal diet free from vitamin C for fourteen days. A suitable diet consists of —

Bran	•	•	•	45 per cent
Split oats				25 per cent
Dried skimmed milk	•			30 per cent.

In addition each guinea pig receives about 10 drops of a good sample of cod liver oil twice a week and an unrestricted supply of fresh tap water.

For the experiment two groups, each of 10 guinea-pigs are used. Those in one group receive daily doses of the Standard Preparation, those in the other group receive daily doses of the preparation being tested, for fourteen days. A useful daily dose of the Standard Preparation is 1 milligram (20 Units). An amount of the preparation being tested which is expected to contain the equivalent of 1 milligram is given as a daily dose.

The guinea pigs are killed, and the lower jaw bones are removed and decalcified. Sections are cut of the root of the incisor at the region of the bend of the jaw bone. They are stained with *solution of haematoxylin and alum* followed by *solution of eosin*, or with *solution of haematoxylin and ferric ammonium sulphate*, followed by *solution of trinitrophenol and acid magenta*. The extent of disorganisation of the structure

is estimated by comparing the appearances with those shown in a graded series of sections derived from guinea pigs, which have received different doses of the Standard Preparation with the same basal diet. The average degree of protection from scurvy of each group of guinea pigs is determined. The degree of protection may be represented by the figures 0 to 4, a moderate degree of protection being represented by the figure 2.5. If the average degree of protection of the group receiving the dose of the preparation being tested, is equal to that of the other group, simultaneously receiving the same dose of the Standard Preparation the activity of the preparation is equal to that of the Standard Preparation. If the average degrees of protection of the two groups are not equal, and more exact information as to the activity of the preparation being tested is required, the test is repeated, using for one group of animals the same dose of the Standard Preparation and for the other group a dose of the preparation being tested, which, judging from the first test, is likely to produce a degree of protection equal to that produced by the dose of the Standard Preparation.

Limits of Error.—In an experiment in which the average effect (degree of protection from scurvy) is estimated for 10 guinea pigs, the following statements can be made—

- (1) There is no conclusive evidence of the presence of vitamin C unless the effect is greater than 1.6
- (2) Two preparations can be shown to differ significantly in their activity only when their effects differ by more than 1 unit

(3) When the effect of each preparation is 2.5, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 36 and 164 per cent

When the effect of each preparation is 3.0, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 51 and 149 per cent

*(b) Growth, and development of macroscopic lesions of scurvy*

Young guinea pigs, each weighing from 250 to 300 grammes, receive unrestricted quantities of a basal diet free from vitamin C. A suitable diet consists of—

Wheat bran . . . . .	6 parts by volume
Barley meal . . . . .	2 " " "
Wheat middlings . . . . .	3 " " "
Fish meal . . . . .	1 " " "
Crushed oats. . . . .	4 " " "

The whole is moistened with water. Each animal receives daily in addition 40 to 60 millilitres of milk, made up from a dried powder and autoclaved for fifteen minutes at 120°. On this diet, without addition of vitamin C in any form, guinea pigs of the weight stipulated and derived from a good stock, which has received cabbage regularly, develop scurvy and die in four to five weeks.

In the experiment the doses are chosen with the aim of finding one dose of the preparation being tested which produces a response equal to that given by a dose of the Standard Preparation. The average growth response to these doses should be subnormal, and the protection from scurvy should be only partial. Daily doses of 0.5 milligram and of 0.25 milligram of the Standard Preparation approximately conform to this requirement. Groups of 5 guinea pigs, each receiving one of these amounts of the Standard Preparation should be included in every comparison. Corresponding doses of the preparation being tested are given. A group of 5 animals is used for each dose of the preparation being tested.

In every group the daily dose is continued from the start of the experiment for not less than forty two (and preferably for sixty) days, the animals being weighed twice a week throughout. The doses should be expeditiously consumed. At the end of the chosen period all the guinea pigs are killed, and the signs of scurvy (haemorrhages and fractures) are assessed. If the average growth and degree of protection from scurvy of the groups receiving the doses of the preparation being tested is equal or nearly equal to that of the other groups receiving the same doses of the Standard Preparation the activity of the preparation being tested is equal to that of the Standard Preparation. If the average degrees of protection of the respective groups are not equal or nearly equal and more exact information as to the activity of the preparation being tested is required, the test is repeated, using fresh groups of guinea pigs for the same dose of the Standard Preparation and other groups for doses of the preparation being tested, which judging from the first test are likely to produce a degree of protection equal to that produced by the doses of Standard Preparation.

**Limits of Error** — In an experiment in which 10 guinea pigs receive the Standard Preparation and 10 guinea pigs receive the preparation being tested in a six weeks' test and in which the dosage of each is just sufficient to maintain the

mean weight constant, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 82 and 139 per cent. If the mean response is larger the error is also larger.

## R BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF ANTIPNEUMOCOCCUS SERUM (TYPE I)

*CAUTION—In any part of the British Empire in which Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See British Pharmacopœia, 1932, page 12)*

The potency of a sample of antipneumococcus serum (type I) is determined by comparing the doses of it, necessary to protect mice against the lethal effect of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I), with the doses of a standard preparation of antipneumococcus serum (type I), necessary to give the same protection. For this comparison there are necessary, (a) the Standard Preparation of Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I), and (b) a suspension of living, highly virulent *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I).

### 1. Standard Preparation of Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I).

The Standard Preparation for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is that defined in the Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925. The Standard Preparation is a quantity of dried antipneumococcus serum (type I) kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. The Standard Preparation for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar standard preparation, kept in a different institute, has been defined by law, in these countries the standard preparation, so defined, is used.

### 2. The Unit of Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I).

The Unit for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is that defined in the Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925. The Unit is the specific neutralising activity for suitable cultures of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I), contained in such an amount of the Standard Preparation as the Medical Research Council may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit

accepted for international use. The Unit for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar unit has been defined by law, in these countries the unit, so defined, is used.

### 3 Suggested Details of Method

#### A THE STRAIN OF *DIPLOCOCCUS PNEUMONIE* (TYPE I) USED IN THE TEST

The strain used in the test possesses the morphological, biological and cultural characteristics of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I).

It is highly virulent for mice. The virulence is maintained by passage through mice at intervals of fourteen days to one month. For this purpose 0.5 millilitre of a suitable dilution of a young actively growing broth culture is injected intraperitoneally into mice. Cultures from the heart blood of these mice are inoculated into nutrient broth containing sterile blood. The strain is maintained in this medium at 0° to 4°.

#### B PREPARATION OF THE CULTURE OF *DIPLOCOCCUS PNEUMONIE* (TYPE I) FOR USE IN THE TEST

The culture of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I) for use in the test is prepared by adding 1 millilitre or less of the strain, maintained as described in the preceding paragraph, to approximately 10 millilitres of nutrient broth to which 0.5 millilitre of sterile blood or serum may be added, the test culture is incubated at 37° for eighteen hours.

#### C DETERMINATION OF THE POTENCY OF A SAMPLE OF ANTIPNEUMOCOCCUS SERUM (TYPE I)

##### (a) By the method of intraperitoneal injection into mice of mixtures of the serum being tested and the test dose of the culture

The virulence of the strain is satisfactory, if not less than 2 out of 3 mice, injected intraperitoneally with  $1 \times 10^{-8}$  millilitre of the test culture, die within forty eight hours.

In this method 1 volume of the test culture is added to 49 volumes of nutrient broth, 0.5 millilitre of the dilution, so obtained, contains the test dose of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type I) for use in the tests.

The potency of a sample of antipneumococcus serum (type I) is determined by injecting into groups of mice mixtures

of graduated quantities of it and the test dose of the culture, and comparing the mortality rates with those produced by injecting, at the same time, into other groups of mice mixtures of known quantities of the Standard Preparation and the test dose of the culture. Graduated quantities of the serum being tested and of the Standard Preparation are chosen, the differences being such that mixtures, containing the larger quantities of serum being tested and of the Standard Preparation, may be expected to protect all, or nearly all, the mice injected, and that the smaller quantities of the serum being tested and of the Standard Preparation may be expected to protect few or none of the mice injected.

(1) *Preliminary Test* Mixtures are made so that each millilitre of each mixture contains graduated quantities of the serum being tested together with the test dose of the culture, and mixtures are similarly made containing in each millilitre graduated quantities of the Standard Preparation together with the test dose of the culture. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*. The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for ten minutes.

One millilitre of each mixture is injected intraperitoneally into each of a group of 5 mice. The mice used are drawn from a uniform stock, and are preferably not less than 15 grammes, and not more than 20 grammes, in weight. The mice are thereafter observed for seven days. The relative protection conferred by the doses of the serum being tested, when compared with that given by the doses of the Standard Preparation, provides an approximate estimate of the potency of the sample of serum being tested.

(2) *Final Test* Mixtures are made, containing in each millilitre graduated quantities of the serum being tested, and of the Standard Preparation, with the test dose of the culture. A number of mixtures containing the serum being tested, and a number of mixtures containing the Standard Preparation, are prepared, the quantities of the serum being tested and of the Standard Preparation being such as may be expected, from the results of the preliminary test, to confer on the mice in the various groups injected a high and a low degree of protection, as estimated by the mortality rates in each group. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*. The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for ten minutes.

A dose of 1 millilitre of each mixture is injected into each of a group of mice, not less than 100 mice in all being used for the serum being tested, and 100 mice in all for the Standard Preparation under the same conditions as those described for the preliminary test. After seven days' observation the mortality rate for each group of mice is calculated.

The potency of the serum being tested is determined by comparison of the mortality rates in the groups of mice which received doses of it, with the mortality rates in the groups of mice, which received the doses of the Standard Preparation.

**Limits of Error** — If 100 mice receive the Standard Preparation and 100 mice receive the preparation being tested the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 57 and 176 per cent.

(b) *By the method of intravenous injection into mice of the serum being tested, followed by the intraperitoneal injection of the test dose of the culture*

In this method the test dose, appropriate for use in the determination of the potency of a sample of anti-pneumococcus serum (type I), is determined for each batch of medium which is reserved for the preparation of the test culture. The virulence of the test culture is such that a quantity not greater than  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  millilitre, when injected intraperitoneally in a volume of 1 millilitre, causes the death of not less than 5 of a group of 10 mice.

One Unit of the Standard Preparation contained in 0.5 millilitre, is injected into a tail vein of each of 20 mice. One hour later each of a group of 10 of the mice is injected intraperitoneally with a dose of 0.001 millilitre of the test culture, contained in 0.5 millilitre and each of the remaining 10 mice is injected intraperitoneally with a dose of 0.0005 millilitre of the culture, contained in 0.5 millilitre. At the same time 0.5 Unit of the Standard Preparation is injected into a tail vein of each of a group of 20 mice. One hour later each of a group of 10 of the mice is injected intraperitoneally with a dose of 0.001 millilitre of the test culture contained in 0.5 millilitre and each of the remaining 10 mice is injected intraperitoneally with a dose of 0.0005 millilitre of the culture, contained in 0.5 millilitre. The mice are observed for ninety-six hours. The appropriate test dose is estimated by noting the group of mice which gives a mortality rate most nearly approximating to 50 per cent, the test dose, when the mortality rate is 50 per cent, contains 500 000-1,000 000

viable diplococci. The test dose of the culture in these tests is prepared by making the requisite dilutions in nutrient broth. The mice used are drawn from a uniform stock and are preferably not less than 18 grammes, and not more than 22 grammes, in weight.

(1) *Preliminary Test* Graduated quantities of the serum being tested are given in a volume of 0.5 millilitre to groups of mice, each consisting of 10 animals. The injection is made into a tail vein. At the same time a quantity of the Standard Preparation which is equivalent to 1 Unit, contained in a volume of 0.5 millilitre, is given to each of a group of 10 mice by injecting the dose into a tail vein. In the same way a quantity of the Standard Preparation which is equivalent to 0.5 Unit, contained in a volume of 0.5 millilitre is injected into each of a group of 10 mice. One hour later the test dose of the culture, contained in a volume of 0.5 millilitre, is injected intraperitoneally into each mouse of all the groups. The animals are observed for ninety-six hours. The relative protection conferred by the doses of the serum being tested, as judged by the mortality rate in each group, when compared with that which is given by the doses of the Standard Preparation, provides an approximate estimate of the potency of the sample of serum being tested.

(2) *Final Test* Three dilutions of the serum being tested are prepared in *physiological solution of sodium chloride* in accordance with the results of the preliminary test, so that each dose is contained in a volume of 0.5 millilitre. Dilutions of the Standard Preparation, which contain 1 Unit and 0.5 Unit in 0.5 millilitre, are also prepared in *physiological solution of sodium chloride*. A volume of 0.5 millilitre of each solution is injected into a tail vein of each of a group, consisting of not less than 20 mice. One hour later the test dose of the culture, contained in a volume of 0.5 millilitre, is injected intraperitoneally into each mouse of all of the groups. The animals are observed for ninety-six hours. The relative protection conferred by the doses of the serum being tested, as judged by the mortality rate in each group, when compared with that which is given by the doses of the Standard Preparation, provides an estimate of the potency of the sample of serum being tested.

**Limits of Error** — If 20 mice are used in each of the five groups, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 51 and 197 per cent.

**S BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF ANTIPNEUMOCOCCUS SERUM (TYPE II)**

*CAUTION — In any part of the British Empire in which Anti-pneumococcus Serum (Type II) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See British Pharmacopæia, 1932, page 12)*

The biological assay of Antipneumococcus Serum (Type II) resembles that of Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I) with the modification that a suitable strain of *Diplococcus pneumoniae* (type II) is used in the test

**T BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF GAS GANGRENE ANTI-TOXIN (ŒDEMATICIENS)**

*CAUTION — In any part of the British Empire in which Gas gangrene Antitoxin (œdematiens) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See British Pharmacopæia, 1932, page 12)*

The potency of a sample of gas gangrene antitoxin (œdematiens) is determined by comparing the dose of it, necessary to protect mice or other suitable animals against the toxic effects of gas gangrene toxin (œdematiens), with the dose of a standard preparation of gas gangrene antitoxin (œdematiens) necessary to give the same protection. For this comparison there are necessary, (a) the Standard Preparation of Gas gangrene Antitoxin (œdematiens), and (b) a suitable preparation of gas gangrene toxin (œdematiens) for use as a test toxin. The potency of this test toxin is first determined in relation to the Standard Preparation by a satisfactory method. The potency of samples of gas gangrene antitoxin (œdematiens) to be tested is then determined in relation to the potency of the test toxin by the same method.

**1 Standard Preparation of Gas gangrene Antitoxin (œdematiens)**

The Standard Preparation for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is that defined in the Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925. The Standard Preparation is a quantity of dried gas gangrene antitoxin (œdematiens) kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. The Standard Preparation for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries

in which a similar standard preparation, kept in a different institute has been defined by law, in these countries the standard preparation, so defined, is used

## 2 The Unit of Gas-gangrene Antitoxin (*œdematiens*)

The Unit for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is that defined in the Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925. The Unit is the specific neutralising activity for gas gangrene (*œdematiens*) toxin, contained in such an amount of the Standard Preparation as the Medical Research Council may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use. The Unit for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar unit has been defined by law, in these countries the unit, so defined, is used.

## 3 Suggested Details of Method

### A PREPARATION OF TEST TOXIN

Gas gangrene toxin (*œdematiens*) is prepared from a sterile filtrate of *Clostridium œdematiens* the filtrate being prepared after about five days growth of the organism by precipitation with ammonium sulphate, the resulting precipitate is collected, dried in vacuo over phosphorus pentoxide, powdered, and kept dry.

### B SELECTION OF TEST TOXIN

A suitable toxin is one which is lethal for mice, when injected intramuscularly in a dose of 0.02 milligram, or less, and which has a test dose, as defined below, of 0.5 milligram, or less.

### C DETERMINATION OF THE TEST DOSE

A quantity of the dried toxin is accurately weighed, and dissolved in *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, so that each millilitre contains a precise amount, such as 10 milligrams.

The Standard Preparation is issued as a solution in a mixture of 1 volume of *physiological solution of sodium chloride* and 2 volumes of *glycerin*, the solution contains 20 Units in 1 millilitre. This solution of the Standard Preparation is diluted with 99 volumes of *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, so that each millilitre contains 0.2 Unit.

(a) *By intramuscular injection into mice.* Mixtures are

made so that 0.2 millilitre of each mixture contains 0.1 millilitre of the dilution of the Standard Preparation (0.02 Unit) and a varying quantity of the solution of the toxin. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*.

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes and are then injected into mice. The mice used are drawn from a uniform stock, and are preferably not less than 17 grammes and not more than 20 grammes in weight. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected intramuscularly into each of 6 mice. The mice are thereafter observed for seventy two hours.

If all the mice are killed the amount of toxin present in 0.2 millilitre of the mixture is in excess of the test dose; if none of the mice is killed the amount of toxin present in 0.2 millilitre of the mixture is less than the test dose. Fresh mixtures are made containing in each 0.2 millilitre of each mixture 0.1 millilitre of the dilution of the Standard Preparation (0.02 Unit) and amounts of the solution of the toxin intermediate between the smallest amount which killed all the mice and the largest amount which failed to kill any of the mice. The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected intramuscularly into each of 6 mice. The mice are thereafter observed for seventy two hours. The determination is repeated and the results of the separate tests which have been made with mixtures of the same composition are added together so that a series of totals is obtained, each total representing the mortality due to one mixture.

The test dose of toxin is the amount present in 0.2 millilitre of that mixture which causes the death of about one half of the total number of mice injected with it.

(b) *By intracutaneous injection into guinea-pigs.* The mixtures of toxin and the dilution of the Standard Preparation, for the determination of the test dose of the toxin by intracutaneous injection into guinea-pigs are prepared in a manner identical with that described for the determination of the test dose by the intramuscular injection into mice.

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes and are then injected intracutaneously into the shaven or depilated flanks of white or light coloured guinea-pigs each weighing from 300 to 400 grammes. A

dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected at suitably spaced intervals into the skin of the guinea pig. The guinea-pigs are thereafter observed for seven days.

The test dose of the toxin is the amount present in 0.2 millilitre of that mixture which causes at the site of injection a small, characteristic, oedematous, and eventually necrotic, lesion in the skin of the guinea pig. Mixtures containing larger amounts of toxin cause a greater amount of oedema and necrosis, and mixtures containing smaller amounts of toxin cause no reaction.

#### D. DETERMINATION OF THE POTENCY OF A SAMPLE OF ANTITOXIN

##### (a) By intramuscular injection into mice

(1) *Preliminary Test* A quantity of the test toxin is accurately weighed, and dissolved in *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, so that 0.1 millilitre contains the test dose.

Mixtures are made so that 0.2 millilitre of each mixture contains 0.1 millilitre of the solution of the toxin and different quantities of the antitoxin being tested. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*. The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected into each of 3 mice under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose of toxin. If none of the mice is killed, 0.2 millilitre of the mixture contains more than 0.02 Unit of Antitoxin, similarly, if all the mice are killed, 0.2 millilitre of the mixture contains less than 0.02 Unit of Antitoxin.

(2) *Final Test* Fresh mixtures are made, containing in each 0.2 millilitre the test dose of toxin and amounts of the antitoxin being tested intermediate between the smallest amount of antitoxin which protects all the mice, and the largest amount of antitoxin which fails to protect any of the mice, as determined in the preliminary test.

A further mixture is made with the dilution of the Standard Preparation such that 0.2 millilitre contains 0.1 millilitre of the solution of the toxin and 0.02 Unit of Antitoxin.

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for exactly sixty minutes. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected into each of 6 mice under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose.

The mixture of the antitoxin being tested, which contains 0.02 Unit in 0.2 millilitre, is that mixture which, killing some but not all of the mice, kills the same, or most nearly the same, number as the mixture, containing 0.02 Unit of Antitoxin in 0.2 millilitre.

Limits of Error — The limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 95 and 105 per cent.

(b) *By intracutaneous injection into guinea pigs*

A quantity of the test toxin is accurately weighed, and dissolved in *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, so that 0.1 millilitre contains the test dose.

Mixtures are made so that 0.2 millilitre of each mixture contains 0.1 millilitre of the solution of the toxin and different volumes of the antitoxin being tested.

A further mixture is made with the dilution of the Standard Preparation such that each 0.2 millilitre contains 0.1 millilitre of the solution of toxin and 0.02 Unit of Antitoxin.

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected into each of 2 guinea pigs under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose of toxin.

The mixture of antitoxin being tested, which contains 0.02 Unit in 0.2 millilitre, is that mixture which produces the same degree of local reaction as that produced by the injection of the mixture, which contains in 0.2 millilitre the test dose of toxin and 0.02 Unit of Antitoxin.

Limits of Error — The data at present available do not permit of a sufficiently accurate determination of the limits of error, but the limits are not greatly wider than the limits of error for the test by intramuscular injection into mice.

#### U BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF GAS GANGRENE ANTI- TOXIN (VIBRION SEPTIQUE)

CAUTION — In any part of the British Empire in which Gas gangrene Antitoxin (vibron septique) is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See *British Pharmacopœia, 1932, page 12*).

The potency of a sample of gas gangrene antitoxin (vibron septique) is determined by comparing the dose of it, necessary to protect mice or other suitable animals against the toxic effects of gas gangrene toxin (vibron septique), with the dose of a standard preparation of gas gangrene antitoxin (vibron

septique), necessary to give the same protection. For this comparison there are necessary, (a) the Standard Preparation of Gas gangrene Antitoxin (vibron septique), and (b) a suitable preparation of gas gangrene toxin (vibron septique) for use as a test toxin. The potency of this test toxin is first determined in relation to the Standard Preparation by a satisfactory method. The potency of samples of gas gangrene antitoxin (vibron septique) to be tested is then determined in relation to the potency of the test toxin by the same method.

### 1. Standard Preparation of Gas gangrene Antitoxin (vibron septique).

The Standard Preparation for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is that defined in the Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925. The Standard Preparation is a quantity of dried gas gangrene antitoxin (vibron septique) kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. The Standard Preparation for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar standard preparation, kept in a different institute, has been defined by law, in these countries the standard preparation, so defined, is used.

### 2 The Unit of Gas-gangrene Antitoxin (vibron septique)

The Unit for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is that defined in the Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925. The Unit is the specific neutralising activity for gas gangrene (vibron septique) toxin, contained in such an amount of the Standard Preparation as the Medical Research Council may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use. The Unit for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar unit has been defined by law, in these countries the unit, so defined, is used.

### 3 Suggested Details of Method

#### A PREPARATION OF TEST TOXIN

Gas gangrene toxin (vibron septique) is prepared from a sterile filtrate of the *Clostridium*, commonly known as Vibron Septique, the filtrate being prepared after one to three days' growth of the organism, by precipitation with ammonium

*sulphate* the resulting precipitate is collected, dried in *vacuo* over *phosphorus pentoxide* powdered and kept dry

### B SELECTION OF TEST TOXIN

A suitable toxin is one which is lethal for mice when injected intravenously in a dose of 0.2 milligram or less and which has a test dose as defined below of 5.0 milligrams or less

### C DETERMINATION OF THE TEST DOSE

A quantity of the dried toxin is accurately weighed and dissolved in *physiological solution of sodium chloride* so that each millilitre contains a precise amount such as 20 milligrams

The Standard Preparation is issued as a solution in a mixture of 1 volume of *physiological solution of sodium chloride* and 2 volumes of *glycerin* the solution contains 100 Units in 1 millilitre. This solution of the Standard Preparation is diluted with 19 volumes of *physiological solution of sodium chloride* so that each millilitre contains 5 Units

#### (a) *By intravenous injection into mice*

Mixtures are made so that 0.5 millilitre of each mixture contains 0.2 millilitre of the dilution of the Standard Preparation (1 Unit) and a varying quantity of the solution of the toxin. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes and are then injected into mice. The mice used are drawn from a uniform stock and are preferably not less than 17 grammes and not more than 20 grammes in weight. A dose of 0.5 millilitre of each mixture is injected into a tail vein of each of 6 mice. The mice are thereafter observed for seventy two hours

The test dose of toxin is the amount present in 0.5 millilitre of that mixture which causes the death of some of the mice but not of all of them provided that mixtures containing larger amounts of toxin cause the death of all the mice injected and that mixtures containing smaller amounts of toxin fail to kill any of the mice injected

#### (b) *By intracutaneous injection into guinea pigs*

Mixtures are made so that 0.2 millilitre of each mixture contains 0.1 millilitre of the dilution of the Standard Pre-

paration (0.5 Unit) and a varying quantity of the solution of the toxin. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*.

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes, and are then injected intracutaneously into the shaven or depilated flanks of white or light coloured guinea pigs, each weighing from 300 to 400 grammes. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected at suitably spaced intervals into the skin of the guinea pig. The guinea pigs are thereafter observed for forty eight hours.

The test dose of the toxin is the amount present in 0.2 millilitre of that mixture which causes at the site of injection a small characteristic, necrotic lesion in the skin of the guinea pig. Mixtures containing larger amounts of toxin cause a greater amount of oedema and necrosis and mixtures containing smaller amounts of toxin cause no reaction.

#### D DETERMINATION OF THE POTENCY OF A SAMPLE OF ANTITOXIN

##### (a) *By intravenous injection into mice*

(1) *Preliminary Test* A quantity of the test toxin is accurately weighed and dissolved in *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, so that 0.2 millilitre contains the test dose.

Mixtures are made so that 0.5 millilitre of each mixture contains 0.2 millilitre of the solution of toxin and different quantities of the antitoxin being tested. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*. The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes. A dose of 0.5 millilitre of each mixture is injected into each of 3 mice under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose of toxin. If none of the mice is killed, 0.5 millilitre of the mixture contains more than 1 Unit of Antitoxin, similarly, if all the mice are killed, 0.5 millilitre of the mixture contains less than 1 Unit of Antitoxin.

(2) *Final Test* Fresh mixtures are made, containing in each 0.5 millilitre the test dose of toxin and amounts of the antitoxin being tested intermediate between the smallest amount of antitoxin, protecting all the mice and the largest amount of antitoxin failing to protect any of the mice, as determined in the preliminary test.

A further mixture is made with the dilution of the Standard

Preparation such that 0.5 millilitre contains 0.2 millilitre of the toxin solution and 1 Unit of Antitoxin

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes. A dose of 0.5 millilitre of each mixture is injected into each of 6 mice under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose.

The mixture of the antitoxin being tested, which contains 1 Unit in 0.5 millilitre, is that mixture which, killing some but not all of the mice, kills the same, or most nearly the same, number as the mixture, which contains 1 Unit of Antitoxin in 0.5 millilitre.

Limits of Error — The limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 89 and 111 per cent.

(b) *By intracutaneous injection into guinea-pigs*

A quantity of the test toxin is accurately weighed, and dissolved in physiological solution of sodium chloride, so that 0.1 millilitre contains the test dose.

Mixtures are made so that 0.2 millilitre of each mixture contains 0.1 millilitre of the solution of the toxin and different quantities of the antitoxin being tested.

A further mixture is made with the dilution of the Standard Preparation such that each 0.2 millilitre contains 0.1 millilitre of the solution of toxin and 0.5 Unit of Antitoxin.

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for sixty minutes. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected into each of 2 guinea-pigs under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose of toxin.

The mixture of antitoxin being tested, which contains 0.5 Unit in 0.2 millilitre, is that mixture which produces the same degree of local reaction as that produced by the injection of the mixture which contains in 0.2 millilitre the test dose of toxin and 0.5 Unit of Antitoxin.

Limits of Error — The data at present available do not permit of a sufficiently accurate determination of the limits of error, but the limits are certainly not wider than the limits of error for the test by intravenous injection into mice.

## V. BIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS ANTITOXIN

*CAUTION—In any part of the British Empire in which Staphylococcus Antitoxin is controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (See British Pharmacopœia, 1932, page 12)*

The potency of a sample of staphylococcus antitoxin is determined by comparing the dose of it, necessary to neutralise the specific haemolytic, dermo necrotic or lethal effects of staphylococcus toxin, with the dose of a standard preparation of staphylococcus antitoxin, necessary to give the same protection. For this comparison there are necessary, (a) the Standard Preparation of Staphylococcus Antitoxin and (b) a suitable preparation of staphylococcus toxin for use as a test toxin. The potency of this test toxin is first determined in relation to the Standard Preparation by a satisfactory method. The potency of samples of staphylococcus antitoxin to be tested is then determined in relation to the potency of the test toxin by the same method.

### 1. Standard Preparation of Staphylococcus Antitoxin

The Standard Preparation for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is that defined under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925. The Standard Preparation is a quantity of dried staphylococcus antitoxin kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. The Standard Preparation for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar standard preparation, kept in a different institute has been defined by law, in these countries the standard preparation so defined, is used.

### 2 The Unit of Staphylococcus Antitoxin

The Unit for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is that defined in the Regulations made under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925. The Unit is the specific neutralising activity for staphylococcus toxin, contained in such an amount of the Standard Preparation as the Medical Research Council may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use. The Unit for other parts of the British Empire is the same, except for those countries in which a similar unit has been defined by law, in these countries the unit, so defined, is used.

### 3 Suggested Details of Method

#### A PREPARATION OF TEST TOXIN

*Staphylococcus* toxin is prepared by separating the fluid portion from the growth of a toxigenic strain of *Staphylococcus* on a fluid or semifluid medium, or by extraction of the organisms or of the medium on which the organisms have been grown. It is sterilised by filtration.

#### B SELECTION OF TEST TOXIN

In selecting a toxin for use as a test toxin the following quantities of the sample are determined —

- (i) the *LH* dose This is the smallest quantity of the toxin which, when mixed with 1 Unit of Antitoxin causes partial haemolysis of a rabbit's washed red blood corpuscles which have been added as indicator
- (ii) the *Lr/5* dose This is the smallest quantity of toxin which when mixed with one-fifth of a Unit of Antitoxin and injected into the skin of a normal guinea pig or rabbit causes a small characteristic, necrotic lesion at the site of injection.
- (iii) the *L<sub>t</sub>* dose This is the smallest quantity of the toxin which when mixed with 1 Unit of Antitoxin and injected intravenously or intraperitoneally into mice causes the death within three days of about one half of the mice injected

A suitable toxin is one which (a) causes the haemolysis of washed red blood corpuscles of the rabbit in doses of 0.005 millilitre, or less and which has a test dose (LH) of 0.3 millilitre or less, (b) produces a small, characteristic necrotic lesion in guinea pigs when injected intracutaneously in doses of 0.01 millilitre or less and which has a test dose (Lr/5) of 0.1 millilitre, or less, (c) produces a small characteristic, necrotic lesion in rabbits when injected intracutaneously in doses of 0.002 millilitre, or less and which has a test dose (L<sub>t</sub>/5) of 0.05 millilitre, or less (d) is lethal for mice when injected intravenously or intraperitoneally in doses of 0.05 millilitre or less and has a test dose (L<sub>t</sub>) of 0.3 millilitre or less.

#### C DETERMINATION OF THE TEST DOSE

The Standard Preparation is issued as a solution in a mixture of 1 volume of physiological solution of sodium chloride and 2 volumes of glycerin, the solution contains 20 Units in 1 millilitre.

(a) *By the haemolysis of washed red blood corpuscles of the rabbit*

One volume of the solution of the Standard Preparation is diluted with 19 volumes of *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution, so that each millilitre contains 1 Unit

Mixtures are made so that 2 millilitres of each mixture contains 1 millilitre of the dilution of the Standard Preparation (1 Unit) and a varying quantity of the solution of the toxin. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for thirty minutes, 0.5 millilitre of a 2 per cent suspension of washed red blood corpuscles of the rabbit is then added to 2 millilitres of each mixture and the mixtures are incubated at 37° for sixty minutes. The mixtures are thereafter placed at room temperature and are examined after one hour, or after a period not exceeding twenty-four hours

The test dose (LH) of the toxin is the amount present in 2 millilitres of that mixture which causes partial haemolysis of the red blood corpuscles added as indicator

(b) *By intracutaneous injection into guinea pigs*

One volume of the solution of the Standard Preparation is diluted with 9 volumes of *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution, so that each millilitre contains 2 Units

Mixtures are made so that 2 millilitres of each mixture contains 1 millilitre of the dilution of the Standard Preparation (2 Units) and a varying quantity of the solution of the toxin. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for thirty minutes, and are then injected intracutaneously into the shaven or depilated flanks of not less than 2 white or light coloured guinea pigs preferably weighing not less than 300 grammes. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected at suitably spaced intervals into the skin of the guinea pig, not more than five injections are made into one flank. The guinea pigs are thereafter observed for two days

The test dose ( $Lr/5$ ) of the toxin is the amount present in 0.2 millilitre of that mixture which causes at the site of injection a small, characteristic, necrotic lesion in the skin of the guinea pig. Mixtures containing larger amounts of toxin cause a greater amount of necrosis and inflammation, and mixtures containing smaller amounts of toxin cause no necrosis.

(c) *By intracutaneous injection into rabbits.*

The method is the same as that described in the preceding paragraph (C (b)) except that 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected into the shaven or depilated skin of rabbits. The rabbits are thereafter observed for four days.

The test dose ( $Lr/5$ ) of the toxin is the amount present in 0.2 millilitre of that mixture which causes at the site of injection a small, characteristic, necrotic lesion in the skin of the rabbit. Mixtures containing larger quantities of toxin cause a greater amount of necrosis and inflammation and mixtures containing smaller amounts of toxin cause no necrosis.

**Note**—By employing larger or smaller quantities of the Standard Preparation in the mixtures, prepared for the methods based upon the intracutaneous tests in guinea pigs (paragraph C (b)) or rabbits (paragraph C (c)), the test dose of the toxin determined against one half ( $Lr/2$ ) or one tenth ( $Lr/10$ ) of a Unit of Antitoxin may be similarly determined.

(d) *By intravenous injection into mice*

The Standard Preparation is used. Mixtures are made so that 0.5 millilitre of each mixture contains 0.05 millilitre of the Standard Preparation (1 Unit) and a varying quantity of the solution of the toxin. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution.

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for thirty minutes, and are then injected into mice. The mice used are drawn from a uniform stock and are preferably not less than 17 grammes, and not more than 22 grammes, in weight. For each mixture a group of 6 mice is selected, and 0.5 millilitre of the mixture is injected into a tail vein of each mouse. The mice are thereafter observed for three days.

The determination is repeated, and the results of the separate tests, which have been made with mixtures of the same composition, are added together so that a series of totals is obtained, each total representing the mortality due to one mixture.

The test dose ( $L_t$ ) of the toxin is the amount present in 0.5 millilitre of that mixture which causes the death of about one half of the total number of mice injected with it.

(e) *By intraperitoneal injection into mice*

The method is the same as that described in the preceding paragraph (C (d)) except that the mice used for the determination are injected intraperitoneally.

**D DETERMINATION OF THE POTENCY OF A SAMPLE OF ANTITOXIN**

(a) *By the haemolysis of washed red blood corpuscles of the rabbit*

The test toxin is diluted with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution, so that 1 millilitre of the dilution contains the test dose ( $L_t$ ).

Mixtures are made so that 2 millilitres of each mixture contains 1 millilitre of the dilution of the toxin and different quantities of the antitoxin being tested. A further mixture is made with the dilution of the Standard Preparation so that 2 millilitres contains 1 millilitre of the dilution of toxin and 1 Unit of Antitoxin. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution. The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for thirty minutes, 0.5 millilitre of a 2 per cent suspension of washed red blood corpuscles of the rabbit is added to 2 millilitres of each mixture. The mixtures are incubated at 37° for sixty minutes under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose ( $L_t$ ).

The mixture of the antitoxin being tested, which contains 1 Unit in 2 millilitres, is that mixture which shows the same, or most nearly the same, amount of partial haemolysis as is shown by the mixture which contains the test dose of toxin and 1 Unit of Antitoxin.

**Limits of Error**—The limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 89.5 and 110.5 per cent.

(b) *By intracutaneous injection into guinea pigs*

The test toxin is diluted with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution, so that 1 millilitre of the dilution contains ten times the test dose (L<sub>r</sub>/5).

Mixtures are made so that 2 millilitres of each mixture contains 1 millilitre of the dilution of toxin and different quantities of the antitoxin being tested. A further mixture is made so that 2 millilitres contains 1 millilitre of the dilution of toxin and 2 Units of Antitoxin. The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution.

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for thirty minutes. A dose of 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected into each of 2 guinea pigs under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose (L<sub>r</sub>/5) of toxin.

The mixture of the antitoxin being tested which contains 0.2 Unit in 0.2 millilitre is that mixture which produces the same degree of necrosis as that produced by the injection into the same animal of the mixture which contains in 0.2 millilitre the test dose (L<sub>r</sub>/5) of the toxin and 0.2 Unit of Antitoxin.

*Limits of Error*—The limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 86 and 114 per cent.

(c) *By intracutaneous injection into rabbits*

The method is the same as that described in the preceding paragraph (D (b)) except that 0.2 millilitre of each mixture is injected into rabbits under the conditions described in the determination of the test dose (L<sub>r</sub>/5).

*Limits of Error*—The data at present available do not permit of a sufficiently accurate determination of the limits of error, but the limits are not wider than the limits of error for the test by intracutaneous injection into guinea pigs.

(d) *By intravenous injection into mice*

Mixtures are made so that 0.5 millilitre of each mixture contains the test dose (L<sub>r</sub>) of the toxin and different quantities of the antitoxin being tested. A further mixture is made so that 0.5 millilitre contains the test dose of the toxin and

**1 Unit of Antitoxin** The total volume of each mixture is adjusted by dilution with *physiological solution of sodium chloride*, or other appropriate saline solution

The mixtures are allowed to stand at room temperature for thirty minutes. For each mixture a group of 6 mice is selected, and 0.5 millilitre of the mixture is injected into a tail vein of each mouse. The mice are thereafter observed for three days

The mixture of the antitoxin being tested which contains 1 Unit in 0.5 millilitre, is that mixture killing some but not all of the mice, which kills the same, or most nearly the same, number as the mixture which contains in 0.5 millilitre the test dose ( $L_0$ ) of the toxin and 1 Unit of Antitoxin

**Limits of Error** —If the preparation being tested is given in doses differing by 10 per cent to groups of 6 mice, and if the Standard Preparation is given to 6 mice, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 92 and 108 per cent

*(e) By intraperitoneal injection into mice*

The method is the same as that described in the preceding paragraph (D (d)) except that the mice used for the determination are injected intraperitoneally

**Limits of Error** —If the preparation being tested is given in doses differing by 10 per cent to groups of 6 mice and if the Standard Preparation is given to 6 mice, the limits of error ( $P = 0.99$ ) are 87 and 115 per cent

## APPENDIX XVI

### A METHODS OF STERILISING SOLUTIONS FOR INJECTION

Page 631,

*delete lines 5 and 6,*

*insert 'A solution to be sterilised by Tyndallisation is prepared by aseptic methods and distributed in sterilised containers, which are then sealed and heated.'*

## C TESTS FOR LIMIT OF ALKALINITY OF GLASS

Page 634,

delete lines 27-31;

insert "Strong Solution of Methyl Red. Dissolve 0.04 grammes of methyl red in 75 millilitres of alcohol (95 per cent), add 1.5 millilitres of N/20 sodium hydroxide, or a quantity sufficient to adjust the solution so that the colour corresponds to about pH 5.2, and dilute with water to 100 millilitres".

## APPENDIX XXI

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH  
PHARMACOPÆIA

Page 639, after line 11,

insert "1 microgram ( $\mu$ ) = The 1000th part of 1 milligram".

after line 25,

insert "1 Millimicron ( $m\mu$ ) = the 1000th part of 1 micron".

# INDEX

The Index is arranged according to the alphabetical order of the English names of the official drugs and preparations. The Latin names of the official drugs and preparations with the exception of Synonyms are not included in the Index because the text of the Addendum like that of the Pharmacopoeia is arranged according to the alphabetical order of the Latin names.

Hydroxides, oxides and salts occurring only in the Appendices are indexed under the names of their metals.

Synonyms appear with cross references.

*Italic* figures refer to the Appendices.

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